

HUALAPAI TRIBE
GLEN CANYON ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
FY95 FIRST & SECOND
QUARTERLY REPORTS
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES
OCTOBER TO MARCH 1995

95 6/02

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Hualapai Tribe - Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
FY95 First Quarterly Report: October - December 1994
Hualapai Cultural Resources Studies

The Cultural Resources Studies has been transcribing and compiling data including the proposed Archival Program for the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies (GCES) scientific and non-computerized data. We have held two concurrent elders Advisory Team Meetings to discuss the relevant issues and concerns on the topics of public dissemination and confidentiality of sacred knowledge. We are currently working on our next Hualapai ethnobotany rivertrip in April '95 and are scheduling our trip to commence on the eastern boundary of the Hualapai Indian Reservation - National Canyon. The request for the trip was submitted on December 15, to GCES Logistics coordinator, LeAnn.

October

- Tribal Council Meeting - Oct. 14, Special presentation - update on GCES, Glen Canyon Dam-Environmental Impact Statement (GCD-EIS) cultural component.
- Loretta Jackson attended Cooperative Agency Meeting & Programmatic Agreement (PA) meeting for Cultural Resources
- Advisory Team Meeting(ATM) - Oct. 19, re: draft resolutions and policies statements between Hualapai and Havasupai Tribe for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation (NAGPRA) concerns and issues.
- Staff attended various training and conference meetings related in the field of cultural resources
- Transcribing ATM sessions/interviews

November

- ATM - Nov. 02, re: cultural resource issues & concerns & proposed spring rivertrip.
- Tribal Council Meeting - Nov. 04, Special Presentation - re: Resolutions & policy statements between the Hualapai Tribe & Havasupai Tribe on cultural & NAGPRA concerns. *Council approves the two resolutions w/ policy statement.*
- Staff member on monitoring trip from Sep. 09 - 21 & Nov. 11 - 20, with GRCA personnel evaluating archaeological sites.
- Loretta Jackson attended Coop. Agency Meeting & PA meeting Nov 3 & 4.
- Staff attended various training workshops regarding cultural resources/ archaeological management.

December

- ATM on 19th & 27th re: proposed archival plan for the GCES program. Solicited concerns from the elders, compiled the information to document and recommendations were given to Don Bay, Director of Natural Resources.
- Loretta Jackson & Clay Bravo attended PA meeting Dec. 15, re: Chapter on Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP's) for the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP).
- Staff received training in CPR & First Aid
- Loretta Jackson & Susan Rocha, Researcher, attended Havasupai Tribal Council meeting Dec 20, w/ Havasupai Tribal Museum staff re: Resolution & policy statement between Havasupai & Hualapai Tribes on cultural issues & NAGPRA. *Council approves the resolution w/ policy statement.*
- Final trip report entitled : **Hualapai Tribe Cultural Resources Program River Trip Report GCES - 1993, Colorado River Trip, July 30 to August 6, 1993.** is finalized and is enclosed for your review.

Attachments:

- Hualapai Tribal Council Resolutions 78-94 & 79-94 w/ policy statement
- Havasuv Ba'jaa Tribal Council Resolution 28-94 w/ policy statement
- Rivertrip Request
- Final Trip Report: Colorado River Trip, July 30 to August 6, 1993.
- Hualapai Monitoring Trip Report, Sep 09 - 21, 1994.

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**HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. 78-94
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE
HUALAPAI TRIBE OF THE HUALAPAI RESERVATION
PEACH SPRINGS, ARIZONA**

**(Plan of Operation of the Hualapai Cultural
Resources Repatriation Project)**

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has enacted the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013 ("Act"), which provides for the return of Native American human remains and cultural items that have been removed from tribal ownership and that are currently maintained by federal agencies and museums receiving federal funds; and

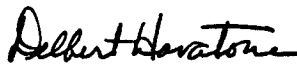
WHEREAS, the Hualapai Tribe has been contacted by federal agencies and museums regarding Hualapai human remains and cultural items within the possession and control of those institutions and which may be subject to the Act; and

WHEREAS, Tribal Council finds that there is a need for a tribal entity to contact those federal agencies and museums regarding the return of Hualapai human remains and cultural items to the Tribe and to develop a tribal policy governing such cultural items.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Hualapai Tribal Council that the following plan of operation of the Hualapai Cultural Resources Repatriation Project, attached hereto as Exhibit A, is hereby adopted.


C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, the undersigned as Chairman of the Hualapai Tribal Council hereby certify that the Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Tribal Council is composed of nine (9) members of whom 8 constituting a quorum were present at a **REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING** held on this **5th day November, 1994**; and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by a vote of 8 for 0 against, 0 not voting, and 1 excused, pursuant to authority of Article V, Section (a) of the Constitution of the Hualapai Tribe approved March 13, 1991.



Delbert Havatone, Chairman
Hualapai Tribal Council

ATTEST


Christine Lee, Secretary
Hualapai Tribal Council

HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. 79-94
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE
HUALAPAI TRIBE OF THE HUALAPAI RESERVATION
PEACH SPRINGS, ARIZONA

WHEREAS, the Hualapai Tribal Council established the Hualapai Cultural Resources Repatriation Project ("Project") by Tribal Council Resolution No. 78-94 to seek repatriation of Hualapai human remains and cultural items under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013; and

WHEREAS, the Project has participated with the Havasuw 'Baaja to develop a joint policy statement ("Policy Statement") relating to the repatriation and internment of the Tribes' common ancestors, the Hualapai/Havasuw 'Baaja; and

WHEREAS, a Policy Statement outlines the Tribes' intent to protect, promote, and preserve the Tribe's cultural affinity to the Hualapai/Havasuw 'Baaja; and

WHEREAS, the Tribal Council finds that it is in the best interest of the Hualapai tribe to officially approve the Policy Statement.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Hualapai Tribal Council hereby approves the Policy Statement, attached hereto as Exhibit A, and authorizes the Project to carry out the same.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, the undersigned as Chairman of the Hualapai Tribal Council hereby certify that the Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Tribal Council is composed of nine (9) members of whom 8 constituting a quorum were present at a **REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING** held on this 5th day November, 1994; and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by a vote of 6 for 1 opposed, 1 not voting, and 1 excused, pursuant to authority of Article V, Section (a) of the Constitution of the Hualapai Tribe approved March 13, 1991.



Delbert Havatone, Chairman
Hualapai Tribal Council

ATTEST



Christine Lee, Secretary
Hualapai Tribal Council

EXHIBIT A
POLICY STATEMENT

This Policy Statement has been agreed to between the Hualapai Tribe and Havasuw 'Baaja (hereinafter the "Tribes"). The Tribes agree that the term "Hualapai/Havasuw 'Baaja" means the Tribes common ancestors from time immemorial.

The Tribes mutually agree to promote and protect the archaeological artifacts and remains of the Hualapai/Havasuw 'Baaja. The Tribes agree to support one another in their pursuit of the repatriation of cultural items and human remains of the Hualapai/Havasuw 'Baaja, which have been removed from tribal and aboriginal lands that are now in the possession and control of federal agencies and museums, under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013. The Tribes further agree that internment practices shall be implemented by the Tribes consistent with tribal costume, tradition, and religious practices.

The Tribes shall continue to exercise their rights to pursue changes in federal and state laws to protect their tribal traditions and culture regarding the spiritual and religious beliefs of Tribes.

FAX MEMO
FACED 12 DATE 12/22/94 TIME 2:50 PM
TO SUSAN RICHIA
FROM MATTHEW PETERSON
CC HAVASUPAI TRIBE
PH 418 261 FAX 418 261

THE HAVASUPAI TRIBE
THE HAVASUPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. 20-94
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE
HAVASUPAI TRIBE
HAVASUPAI, ARIZONA 06435

WHEREAS, the Havasupai Tribal Council established the Cultural Resources Repatriation Project ("Project") by Tribal Council Resolution No. 28 94 to seek repatriation of human remains and cultural items under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013, and Hualapai,


WHEREAS, the Project has participated with the Havasupai 'Baa'ja to develop a joint policy statement ("Policy Statement") relating to the repatriation and internment of the Tribes' common ancestors, the Havasupai/Hualapai 'Baa'ja; and

WHEREAS, the Tribal Council finds that it is in the best interest of the Havasupai tribe to officially approve the Policy Statement.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Havasupai Tribal Council hereby approves the Policy Statement, attached hereto as Exhibit A, and authorize the Project to carry out the same.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, undersigned as chairman of the Havasupai Tribal Council hereby certify that the Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Tribal Council is composed of 7 members of whom 4 constituting a quorum were present at a Special meeting held on this 22 day of December, 1994 and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by a vote of 7 for and 0 against pursuant to authority of Article V, section (a) of the Constitution and By-Laws; approved March 27, 1939 and amended July 22, 1967, June 10, 1968, and November 28, 1972 and January 27, 1992


Rex Tilousi
Tribal Chairman
HAVASUPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL

ATTEST:

Tribal Council Secretary

EXHIBIT A
POLICY STATEMENT

This Policy Statement has been agreed to between the Havasupai Tribe and the Hualapai Tribe (hereinafter the "Tribes"). The Tribes agree that the term "Havasupai/Hualapai "BaaJa"). means the Tribes common ancestors from time immemorial.

The Tribes mutually agree to promote and protect the archaeological artifacts and remains of the Havasupai/Hualapai "BaaJa. The Tribes agree to support one another in their pursuit of the repatriation of cultural items and human remains of the Havasupai/Hualapai "BaaJa, which have been removed from tribal and aboriginal lands that are now in the possession and control of federal agencies and museums, under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S. C. 3001-3013. The Tribes further agree consistent with tribal custom, tradition, and religious practices.

The Tribes shall continue to exercise their rights to pursue changes in federal and state laws to protect their tribal traditions and cultural regarding the spiritual and religious beliefs of Tribes.

GLEN CANYON ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES RESEARCH RIVER TRIP *Request*

Date of receipt in GCES office: _____

Please provide detailed answers to the following questions:

TRIP TITLE: Hualapai/Paiute Cultural Research Trip

PURPOSE OF RESEARCH: Please attach a one page detailed justification for this river trip.

PREFERRED LAUNCH DATE: 4/10/95 ALTERNATIVE DATE: 4/11 or 12/95

RIVER TAKE-OUT DATE: 4/17/95 LOCATION: Pierce Ferry

TAKE-OUT TIME: 900am

OF RESEARCH PERSONNEL: 9 # OF O.A.R.S BOATMEN: * see Paiute request

PRIMARY OFFICE CONTACT: Hualapai Cultural Resource Dept.

OFFICE TELEPHONE: 602 769-2254 HOME TELEPHONE: 602 769-2589

SECONDARY OFFICE CONTACT: Natural Resources Dept.

OFFICE TELEPHONE: (602) 769-2254 HOME TELEPHONE: ---

TYPE AND SOURCE OF BOATS: * see Paiute request

TOTAL NUMBER OF BOATS: * see Paiute request

WHAT LOGISTICS SUPPORT NEEDS ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THIS TRIP? (i.e # of boats, scientific and/or survey equipment, GCES personnel, etc) _____

* see Paiute request

DATA TO BE COLLECTED (include type of data in this description, i.e. point, polygon, topographic, etc): ethnographic and botanical research

DESIRED SPATIAL-REFERENCING ACCURACY DESIRED? (+/- ? meters horizontal and vertical) _____

SURVEY METHODS PROPOSED TO ACHIEVE THE DESIRED SPATIAL ACCURACY: _____

ethnographic interviews

plus Ethnobotanical interviews

HOW WILL THIS TRIP BENEFIT THE GCES GIS/SIM EFFORT? _____

*to ensure Huasteca ethnographic
and ethnobotanical data is utilized
for the purposes of long term monitoring process*

DATE GCES CAN EXPECT PRODUCTS TO BE DELIVERED RESULTING FROM THIS TRIP _____

end of FY 95

WILL ANY SAMPLING INVOLVE DIGGING OR TRENCHING? _____

no

IF SO, ARE THE PROPER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLEARANCE FORMS ACQUIRED? _____

SHUTTLES

O.A.R.S. For Put out

SHUTTLE? (YOUR OWN AGENCY OR O.A.R.S.) _____

(own agency for put in)

(Each OARS' trip includes one put-in and one takeout shuttle; Phantom exchange shuttles must be handled by your agency)

	<u># OF PEOPLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEPARTURE PT/TIME</u>	<u>ARRIVAL PT/TIME</u>
1.	<i>9</i>	<i>4/17</i>	<i>Pierce Ferry / 900am</i>	<i>Peach Springs</i>
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____

IMPORTANT! People to be shuttled **MUST NOT** deviate from their agreed-upon arrangements - deviants may not get a ride!

NOTES: _____

PRE-TRIP MEETING:

DATE: *3/31/95* TIME: *100 pm* PLACE: *Peach Springs*
PURPOSE: *to give update & orientation ;
Schedules of river trip plan*

PERSONNEL LIST (INCLUDE CREW AND TBA'S):

<u>Name</u> <u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>HOME PHONE</u>	<u>NAME</u> <u>Function</u>
*1. Loretta Jackson	Hual.		Principal Investigator
*2. Art Phillips III	Consult.		Botanist
*3. Phyllis Hegan	Consult		Senior botanist
*4. STAFF PERSONNEL	Hual.		Support
*5. STAFF PERSONNEL	Hual		Support
*6. Hual. Elder	Consult		Interviewer
*7. " "	"		"
*8. " "	"		"
*9. " "	"		"
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			

PERSONNEL ITINERARY:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>HIKE/IN</u> <u>DATE</u>	<u>HIKE/OUT</u> <u>DATE</u>	<u>TRAIL & MEETING PLACE</u>
*1. All of the above	4/10/95	4/10/95	National Canyon
2. 4 elders Lv.	4/14/95	4/15/95	Diamond Creek
3. 4 elders replacing	4/15/95		Diamond Creek
4. 9 Hualapai takeout e Pierce	4/17/95		Pierce Ferry
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

TRIP ITINERARY:

DAY #	DATE	CAMP NAME	MILE #
01	4/10/95	National Canyon	165
02	4/11/95	Vulcan's Anvil	178
03	4/12/95	Parashant Wash	198.5
04	4/13/95	Granite Park	209
05	4/14/95	Granite Park	222
06	4/15/95	Diamond Creek	225
07	4/16/95	Spencer Canyon	246
08	4/17/95	Take-out @ Spencer Ferry	279.5
09			
10			
11			
12			
13			
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15			
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18			
19			
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23			
24			
25			

**HUALAPAI TRIBE
CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM
RIVER TRIP REPORT
GCES -- 1993**

Colorado River Trip

July 30 to August 6, 1993

*A Report of the Hualapai Tribe Cultural Resources Program
in Cooperation with the
United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
Glen Canyon Environmental Studies*

Revised Report Prepared and Submitted:

November 29, 1994

by

Loretta Jackson

Cultural Resources Program Director
Natural Resources Department
Hualapai Tribe

and

Robert Henry Stevens
Ethnographic Consultant

P.O. Box 300
Peach Springs, Arizona 86434

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CONTENTS

	page
Introduction	1
Planning and Logistics	2
Religious Aspects:	
Hualapai Cultural Beliefs	4
River Trip Journal:	
From Lee's Ferry to Diamond Creek . . .	5
River Mile 31.5	
Archeological Site	6
River Mile 43	
Petroglyphs	6
River Mile 62.2	
<i>Ha G'thi'e:l</i> - Little Colorado River	7
River Mile 63.8	
Salt Mines	8
River Mile 87.9	
Phantom Ranch	9
River Mile 107.5	
<i>Hotauata</i> Canyon	10
River Mile 131.5	
<i>Wickiup</i> Site	10
River Mile 140	
<i>Maḍ Nu'</i> ['Clay Dirt'] Canyon . . .	11
River Mile 165	
Boundary Marker -- Hualapai Reservation	11
River Mile 166.2	
Rock Shelters	11
River Mile 178	
<i>Mi-Nya-Ta-Lupa</i> [Vulcan's Anvil]. .	12
River Mile 187.8	
Pictographs	12
River Mile 191.8	
Burial Site	13
River Mile 200	
Hematite Mine	13
River Mile 201	
Granite Park	14

HUALAPAI TRIBE CULTURAL RESOURCES RIVER TRIP REPORT - 1993

River Mile 212.9	
Pumpkin Springs	15
River Mile 215.5	
Three Springs	15
River Mile 223	
Rockwriting	15
Recommendations	16
On Native Plants	17
Rockwriting/Pictographs/Petroglyphs . .	18
Appendices	21
A. Ethnobotanical Survey	
(prepared by Phyllis Hogan) . . .	
B. Research Trip Format	
C. Trip Itinerary	
D. Participant List	
E. Personnel List	
F. Elders List	
G. Personnel Itinerary	
H. Acknowledgement to GCES	

INTRODUCTION:

The Hualapai Tribe Cultural Resources Division* of the Hualapai Tribe Wildlife Management Department, in conjunction with Glen Canyon Environmental Studies (GCES) undertaken for the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement (GCD-EIS), conducted a cooperative eight-day Colorado River Trip through the Grand Canyon from July 30, 1993 to August 6, 1993. The River Trip launched at Lee's Ferry, River Mile 0, and ended at Diamond Creek, River Mile 225, on the Hualapai Reservation.

The purpose of the rivertrip was to involve the Hualapai Elders of the Tribe to provide on-site descriptions, and explanations of the cultural resources of the Grand Canyon and Colorado River Corridor. The elders produced authoritative accounts from traditional Hualapai perspectives, within a distinctively Hualapai cultural and historical educational context.

The objectives for the River Trip were to:

- Allow the Hualapai Elders to observe and inspect **Cultural Resource** sites, in and along the Colorado River Corridor, that might receive impacts from Glen Canyon Dam water releases;
- Provide opportunity for Hualapai Elders to discuss Hualapai traditional cultural knowledge concerning significant Hualapai Cultural Resource sites, within contexts of Hualapai geography, thought and beliefs;
- Identify native and other plant species, explain significance and usage in Hualapai **Traditional Cultural Practices**;

* Hualapai Tribe Cultural Resources Division was renamed the Hualapai Cultural Resources Program in 1994.

HUALAPAI TRIBE CULTURAL RESOURCES RIVER TRIP REPORT - 1993

- In the Hualapai language, identify Hualapai place names (or toponymy), in Hualapai traditional and continuous usage, for various areas and locations in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado;
 - Acquire contextually-rich primary-source Hualapai oral historical knowledge regarding the significance of the canyons, rivers, and springs in the Grand Canyon System;
 - Gather oral historical knowledge of past relationships with other Tribes that have utilized the Grand Canyon;
 - Seek guidance and recommendations from Hualapai Elders about how Hualapai Tribe might most effectively manage the Cultural Resources and other natural resources in the Grand Canyon System, particularly in relation to the GCES.
-

PLANNING AND LOGISTICS

Two pre-River Trip meetings were held for the Wildlife Management Department and Cultural Resources Division Staff, and the Hualapai Tribal Elders who were prospective River Trip passengers. The first meeting was held on July 19, 1993 at the Wildlife Management Building in Peach Springs, Az. The second meeting was held on July 29, 1993 at the GCES Offices in Flagstaff, Az. The meetings were called to gather the River Trip participants together to meet and discuss the forthcoming River Trip.

The Hualapai Cultural Resources Technical Assistants presented an explanatory overview of the various resource components of the GCES GCD-EIS. The components included beach erosions, cultural sites studies, fisheries, a brief history of the pre-Dam and post-Dam environment, and the Dam-release River flows in the study area.

HUALAPAI TRIBE CULTURAL RESOURCES RIVER TRIP REPORT - 1993

The River Trip preparations took six weeks prior to the launch date. A fifty day advance request for the River Trip was submitted to the GCES Office for processing and approval. The initial Trip Itinerary was revised three times; however, the final draft closely approximated the initial projected schedule (cf., Appendix C).

Confirmations of commitments from the Hualapai Elders were of extreme importance. These required rigorous and continuous follow-up, and demanded protocols demonstrating respect and propriety -- in accordance with Hualapai customs (Hualapai traditional cultural standards of behavior).

One hundred percent of the Elders who had signed up for the River Trip turned out for the departure from Lee's Ferry -- demonstrating an extraordinary level of community support, and confirming Hualapai Tribal perceptions regarding the importance of the studies.

The crew left Peach Springs on July 29, 1993, and spent the night in Flagstaff. On July 30, the crew was transported from Flagstaff to Lee's Ferry on an Oars Inc. shuttle bus.

Scheduled pick-up points along the river corridor were instrumental in setting the pace of the River Trip. The pick-up points included:

- Phantom Ranch, August 2,
- Havasu Creek, August 3, and
- The helicopter shuttle at Whitmore Pad, on August 4.

Mild weather greeted the crew on the day arriving at National Canyon (at the Northeast Boundary Line of the Hualapai Reservation), and for the duration of the Trip, the people said that they felt the weather conditions were comfortable for the most part. However, the temperature rose to a high of 104 degrees Fahrenheit on the hottest day. And on the night after passing through the Lava Falls Rapid, an intense thunder and lightning storm blew through camp, with wind speeds up to 45 m.p.h.

RELIGIOUS ASPECTS: HUALAPAI CULTURAL BELIEFS

As the River Trip began, Hualapai participants said prayers and made offerings, seeking a safe and prosperous trip for everyone involved in the project. Prayers were also conducted each day before leaving the camp sites; offerings were placed in the ground, to show respect to the spirits and all living things. These and other prayers and offerings played an important role throughout the Trip. The Hualapai people involved in the River Trip indicated that they consider the daily exercise of these traditional religious practices to be vital to the survival and well-being of the Hualapai people. These prayers and offerings are believed to be associated with receiving protection, gaining insight, and demonstrating intentions (of those involved in the project). Spiritual guidance was thus sought, for the return home to loved ones, and in a healthier state. These concerns were of primary importance to the Hualapai Elders.

Hualapai Elders regard the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon System as living entities infused with conscious *spirit*. All of the elements in and around the canyons are accorded as having powers of observation and awareness. These canyon elements and systems are perceived as being *sacred*. They include the geological dimensions, the waters, the air, the wildlife, and the plants. All of these are believed to be inherently and communicatively linked together in conscious awareness -- each in their own respective ways -- with one another. The Hualapai call the River *Ha'negacha*, the Canyons *Wi'negacha*, and the Land *Mad'negacha*.

The springs, the seeps, the tributaries and the River -- all the elements of the River system -- are a vital life force believed to be absolutely and unequivocally essential to the well-being, survival and identity of the Hualapai people. The River is an especially important conscious Living Being. In the midst of the River is the *Ha'yiṭaṭ* -- the "Backbone of the Water." In Hualapai traditional cultural perception, the River is conscious; the River

feels and is expressive of calmness and anger; the River offers happiness, sadness, strength, life, sustenance, and the threat of death. These states of the River can be observed according to the qualities of the River's activities at different times and locations. With these ideas and perceptions, the Hualapai people regard the River with highest esteem and the most profound respect.

RIVER TRIP JOURNAL: FROM LEE'S FERRY TO DIAMOND CREEK

The River Trip began at Lee's Ferry (RM 0) on July 30th at 1:30 p.m.. Following a late lunch set up below the Navajo Bridge, the group took to the rafts and proceeded down river. Inasmuch as journeying by rafts was a new experience for most of the Elders, they considered the expedition to have an exploratory quality.

Interviews were conducted while *en route*. It was intended that the interviews would permit spontaneity, as appropriate to each unique situation. Group interviews were encouraged, as this technique aided some of the Elders in remembering events and details relating to oral traditions and life histories.

Salt & Bird Songs were sung in traditional Hualapai manner, accompanied by the gourd. Songs created especially for the trip were initiated by Hualapai Elder Emmett Bender, according to Hualapai traditional spiritual methods. The songs were acknowledged as having a great deal of Hualapai cultural significance.

The Hualapai Elders participating in the Trip encouraged the staff members to realize the Trip's historical nature. It was important to everybody that archeological sites, burial site(s), petroglyphs and pictographs were to be visited during the Trip.

HUALAPAI TRIBE CULTURAL RESOURCES RIVER TRIP REPORT - 1993

RIVER MILE 31.5

North (right) bank

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE: a pueblo type of structure; large boulders with petroglyphs; and burial site(s).

According to the Elders, the rockwritings indicate trails to the rim, and information about gardening, and locations and/or areas inclusive of the plateaus on and beyond the canyon rims. One particular symbol was translated as a danger or warning sign that a burial was nearby in the vicinity.

The Elder explained that the surface of a rock was considered part of the topography of the land. Every crevice, every crack, and every hole is counted as significant. Accurate reading of rockwriting depends on the directional awareness of the person reading the writings. If a person looks at rockwriting on the north side of a rock, then the rockwriting is presenting information about the areas to the south (the direction in which the person would be facing). A culturally-educated person could read the rockwriting, and look out to the landscape to see and understand facts about the features portrayed in the rockwriting as being in particular direction(s), vicinity(/ies) and locations symbolized.

RIVER MILE 43.0

South (left) bank, at the mouth of a drainage, .1 mile downriver from the Anasazai Bridge

PETROGLYPHS SITE:

This site has not been recorded as an 'official site' by the National Park Service. The site consists of an extremely large boulder, having petroglyphs at elevations within the range of the River's water levels. The rockwriting consists of unusual indentations, possibly produced by grinding methods.

This site spurred an interest in the conceptual belief of *Ba' Kacha*, the Little People. The belief is maintained that the *Little People* themselves etched the indentations into the rock boulder, or that the rockwriting has reference to them. The Hualapai Elders said that Hualapai people believe that these *Little People* reside in the Grand Canyon, including the plateaus (in particular vicinities). The *Ba' Kacha* can be considered to be extraordinary beings possessing special powers; they are believed to be capable of intervening in the everyday realities of human beings. Hualapai encounters with the *Ba' Kacha* are considered to be far more than just a rare occurrence; these encounters are regarded as having profound significance. Respectful prayers must be conducted, and offerings must be made. Hualapai oral traditions contain accounts of such encounters; there are also recent accounts.

The experience of being at this site significantly affected the mood of the Elders during the rest of the River Trip. At every meal, offerings of foods for the *Little People* were placed outside the vicinity of the camp sites. At every subsequent culturally significant location and event in the Trip), the *Little People* were acknowledged as integral parts of the Canyon environments.

RIVER MILE 61.2

HA G'THI'E:L -- THE LITTLE COLORADO RIVER:

This river -- a major tributary to the Colorado River (and the largest within the Grand Canyon system) -- and its surroundings comprise a large significant traditional cultural area for the Hualapai, Havasupai, and Hopi Tribes, and more recently, for the Navajo Nation (in recent historical time, the United States government reassigned Tribal jurisdictions in this region by transferring Reservation lands from the Hopi Tribe over to the Navajo Nation). This area is the conceptual boundary line between

HUALAPAI TRIBE CULTURAL RESOURCES RIVER TRIP REPORT - 1993

the Pai Tribes and the Hopi. Everything west of the Little Colorado to the Mohave Valley is called *Ko Ho Nin'*, a Hopi term referring to 'the People that Live to the West:' the Hualapai and the Havasupai. The main routes in this vicinity have been used by Pai Bands for trading wares, minerals and food resources with Hopi.

RIVER MILE 63.8

South (left) bank

SALT MINES:

This is a natural salt mining area known to the various Indigenous Peoples of the Colorado Plateau. The Hualapai acknowledge this geographical location is as a sacred site; it is held reverently in the highest esteem by the Hualapai people. The salt is greatly important to the Tribes who use it ceremonially and for other religious activity. According to custom, only men are permitted to enter the mine to collect the salt. They must do so with reverence, and leave an appropriate offering as a gift.

Hualapai Tribe recommends that the Salt Mine and its vicinity should be administered as "off-limits" to tourism and recreation. The Hualapai also believe that a misnomer was possibly applied to this site in labelling it *The Hopi Salt Mines*. The Hualapai consider this area to be of great significance within their ancestral territories; salt gathering has consistently and distinctively been a Pai traditional cultural practice.

RIVER MILE 87.9

South (left) bank

PHANTOM RANCH:

This site is regarded as significant in Hualapai and Havasupai historical accounts. These people of the Pai Bands played significant roles in constructing the **KAIBAB SUSPENSION BRIDGE** and **BRIGHT ANGEL BRIDGE**.

Hualapai and Havasupai have resided in these canyons -- areas known to be traditional Havasupai and Hualapai homelands (including the areas close to Phantom Ranch). The Phantom Ranch area is regarded as highly important in Hualapai and Havasupai cultural-religious beliefs. The area corresponds to traditional sacred sites and migrations.

THE INDIAN GARDENS below Phantom Ranch are considered to be extremely significant to the Pai Bands who utilized these areas extensively through the mid-1950's. Native plants horticulture and harvesting was practiced in these areas. Other Pai Bands travelled great distances to participate in harvesting events. However, Hualapai and Havasupai access to these sites and areas has been limited by recent federal land management policies and practices. This has caused -- and continues to cause -- distress to Hualapai and Havasupai people, whose Traditional Practitioners have been obstructed in the free exercise of religion. Their traditional cultural ceremonial practice requires them to have access to these sites for religious and other traditional ceremonies.

RIVER MILE 107.5

South (left) bank

HOTAUTA CANYON:

Named after the Havasupai man: *Ka-datha-ah* ['Porcupine'], who was the son of Chief Navajo of the Havasupai. Many of the Hualapai Elders knew or heard of this man; a few had met him. His lineage and descendancy were recorded during and after the River Trip.

RIVER MILE 131.5

South (left) bank of the River, close to the water level

WICKIUP SITE (an ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE):

The site's distinguishing feature is a circle of rocks identified by the National Park Service as a possible *Wickiup* Site. For the Hualapai people, it is believed that a *wickiup* circle is similar to the Hualapai designation of a 'Sleeping Circle.' The rock circle is the outline of the floor of the *wickiup*. The construction of the *wickiup* circle is believed to offer the same spiritual protection as that of the 'Sleeping Circle.' Onto the *wickiup* circle, branches were tied down into a dome-like frame, forming a structure used for shelter, habitation, and storage, especially during rain and/or snow seasons. If permanent use was considered, then holes were dug for the main poles of the *wickiup*. 'Sleeping Circles' were built with the intention of keeping spirits away from individuals sleeping within the circle. Thus, the circles were constructed for spiritual protection. These 'Sleeping Circles' were also constructed so that the person or persons within them would face towards the east -- the direction of the rising sun.

Protection is urged for this site considered to be of cultural and spiritual significance to the Hualapai.

RIVER MILE 140.0

South (left) bank

MAD NU' ['CLAY DIRT'] CANYON:

This canyon, known as *Mad Nu'* ['Clay Dirt'] in the Hualapai and Havasupai language, is a significant area that is used by the Havasupai in reference to the boundary line of the Havasupai Reservation on the plateau (Drift Line Fence near Pasture Wash).

RIVER MILE 165.0

South (left) bank; almost adjacent from Tuckup Canyon; about 70 meters above the river bank, on a talus slope

BOUNDARY MARKER -- HUALAPAI RESERVATION:

A survey marker built as a rock cairn is located here. This site signifies the beginning of the Hualapai Reservation's Northeast Boundary Line. In acknowledgement of entering the contemporary boundaries of Hualapai Tribe's Reservation, the Hualapai Elders diligently prayed and gave offerings.

RIVER MILE 166.2

South (left) bank; at the mouth of National Canyon (on the Hualapai Reservation); above the high water level

ROCK SHELTERS:

These rock shelters were built and utilized as homesites (both temporary and seasonal) by Pai Bands who lived in the canyon areas. These shelters were also used as sanctuaries by Hualapai people seeking refuge from the soldiers of the United States Cavalry.

RIVER MILE 178

WI-NYA-TA-LUPA (FLAT BLACK ROCK) [also known as 'Vulcan's Anvil']:

This place is said to have always been referred to in Hualapai language as the **WI-GETH-YEA'A (Medicine Rock)**. It is maintained in Hualapai traditional cultural knowledge and belief that medicine people (or 'shamans') receive their special power in and from the area around this rock, and from the rock itself.

Hualapai oral traditions also recount that the creation of fire is associated with the **Wi-Nya-Ta-Lupa** [Vulcan's Anvil] site.

In the Hualapai worldview, the entire **LAVA FALLS** area is regarded with reverence, due to the profound respect for the *sacred* powers residing in the environment of the canyons & the waters.

RIVER MILE 187.8

North (right) bank, at **Whitmore Wash**

PICTOGRAPHS:

The Hualapai people considered the pictographs to be important portrayals documenting the rich history and culture, as directly related to the activities of the Hualapai and their neighbors -- the Indigenous People of the canyons. The Hualapai people hold rockwriting areas in high esteem, as places having high historical and cultural significance. Indeed, the Hualapai revere **rockwriting sites** as *sacred* areas. The pictographs were painted with red hematite -- demonstrating Pai occupancy and use of the site.

Hualapai Elders explained that these specific writings distinctly represent a trail that links Whitmore Wash with the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. A particular event that took place in that vicinity is also portrayed.

HUALAPAI TRIBE CULTURAL RESOURCES RIVER TRIP REPORT - 1993

RIVER MILE 191.8

South (left) bank; on the Hualapai Reservation

BURIAL SITE:

The Hualapai Elders were in consensus that this burial area (as others) should be treated with profound respect. They specified that archeologist(s) and Hualapai Tribe Cultural Resources Technicians engaged in monitoring activities should not record this area as an archeological site.

The site is characterized by the presence of sand dunes. The physical integrity of the site is jeopardized by erosion occurring from the dunes. The site is subject to potential impacts from Dam releases of 300,000 cfs. Hualapai Elders agreed that further erosion of the dunes should be mitigated.

RIVER MILE 200

Natural HEMATITE MINE:

Hematite is highly valued as a *sacred mineral*, not only by the Hualapai, but by all other neighboring tribes surrounding the Hualapai Ancestral Territories. The hematite is used in sacred ceremonies and also in daily activities. Religious beliefs and practices of Tribes utilizing the Hematite Mine require a that Hualapai Tribe fulfill its *sacred stewardship* of the site, in continued maintenance of **traditional cultural practice** at this **traditional cultural property**. Hualapai Tribe holds this area in very high esteem; the Tribe support preservation and protection of this area and site, exclusively for Native American religious use.

It is believed that obtaining this precious resource is a hazardous feat, at which a man risks life and limb. It is said that great caution, stamina, and humility are required of those who might extract a measure of the mineral substance from the mine.

RIVER MILE 209

South (left) bank, on the Hualapai Reservation

The GRANITE PARK:

The Hualapai consider the Granite Park area to be the *Heartland* of extensive, long-term Hualapai residence and occupancy within the Grand Canyon environment, evidenced by distributions of Pai homesites and roasting pits. This area was a major Hualapai settlement. Granite Park is also known to have several important areas containing vital natural and sacred cultural resources.

Besides being an important Hualapai settlement, Granite Park also served as a meeting place for trading activity and social gatherings with neighboring Tribes, including the Paiutes from the north side of the River. From the oral historical records, it is understood that the Ghost Dance was held in this area on several occasions, and that the Paiutes crossed the River to attend it.

On-going activities related to camping, other unauthorized recreation, archeological field work and monitoring, and GCES-related activities have caused deleterious impacts to the natural environment and its cultural and historic properties. Trails that criss-cross over the dunes are highly visible and erosive, causing detrimental effects to the archeological sites.

The Hualapai Elders and Hualapai Tribe strongly urge all Cooperating Agencies to make the protection, preservation, and restoration of the Granite Park site one of the highest priorities for urgently needed programmatic action and enforcement.

RIVER MILE 212.9

South (left) bank, on the Hualapai Reservation

PUMPKIN SPRINGS:

The Hualapai regard this as a significant *sacred site*, utilized for medicinal purposes. The Hualapai people would travel many miles to be healed by this **sulfuric water**.

RIVER MILE 215.5

South (left) bank, on the Hualapai Reservation

THREE SPRINGS:

A natural spring, stemming from the main water source of the Pine Springs area, on the Northeastern portion of the Hualapai Reservation. The Pine Springs Band of Hualapai Nation traditionally utilized this as a main water source. The Three Springs area contains pictographs that are considered sacred to the Hualapai people.

RIVER MILE 223

South (left) bank, on the Hualapai Reservation

ROCKWRITING:

This area is regarded as highly significant, due to the rockwriting along the walls of the basalt cliffs. Hualapai Elders declared that the writings indicate travel routes, and represent events occurring in the canyon. These writings are also written with the hematite of Hualapai cultural and geographical affiliation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Hualapai Tribe Cultural Resources Program produced this report from Hualapai cultural knowledge, data, and information. The participation of Hualapai Elders in the River Trip yielded much of what could be called culturally-sensitive knowledge. Some of the information has been determined to require confidentiality as management technique for preservation, and in accordance with Tribal customs and protocols. That which can be recorded -- but not released -- has been archived by the Hualapai Cultural Resources Program, for purposes to be determined by the Tribe according to custom. The information produced in this report and shared with Glen Canyon Environmental Studies is for limited release, and is authorized for reference, discussion, planning, and review (but not citation) internally at the GCES Office in Flagstaff, Arizona.

Resulting from the achievements of this River Trip, much newly acquired and recorded information now being processed by the Hualapai Tribe Cultural Resources Program. Important issues and further research questions need to be addressed. Given the success of the research activity to date, and the extraordinarily high quality of knowledgeable participation provided by Hualapai Tribal Elders and Traditional Cultural Scholars, the Hualapai Cultural Resources Program now strongly recommends that additional field research activities be scheduled and conducted. Knowledgeable Hualapai Elders can further assess and evaluate sensitive and important information regarding the many areas visited on the 1993 River Trip. The Hualapai Cultural Resources Program has been made aware that other Hualapai traditional cultural sites and historic properties within the geographic, research, and legal scope of the GCES and the GCD-EIS have yet to be visited and studied. Therefore, follow-up and expanded field research is needed for a number of additional sites not covered in the successful 1993 River Trip.

To promote effective intergovernmental relations pursuant to federal trust responsibility, and to achieve maximum efficiency in

research operations, the Hualapai Tribe Cultural Resources Program requests that GCES and the United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation issue priority authorizations and sufficient funding to implement and conduct the proposed studies and associated research activities.

The Hualapai Cultural Resources Program reminds the GCES that accurate, informed understanding of the extent of Hualapai Ancestral Territories and Tribe's jurisdictions and influences over these geographical areas over time are exceedingly important for the purposes of designing and conducting research in the region. The GCES need to seek the access offered by Hualapai Tribe to the range and scope of the environmental and historical information extant in Hualapai traditional cultural knowledge and practices. To address Hualapai Tribal concerns concomitantly is required by law, and, in principle, by the GCES research plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS: ON NATIVE PLANTS

One of the primary goals of the 1993 River Trip was to conduct an initial assessment of native plant species along the Colorado River Corridor in the Grand Canyon, as they part of Hualapai traditional cultural knowledge as well as being within the scope of the GCES research design and plan. As one outcome of the Trip, Hualapai Traditional Elders helped the Hualapai Cultural Resources Program to locate important traditionally used plants, and to discuss usages and medicinal properties of some of these plants.

However, the Trip was scheduled to take place in the summer -- a season when most of the native plants proved to be quite unidentifiable; in fact, some important plants were not located during the Trip (cf., Appendix A: "Ethnobotanical Survey," prepared by Phyllis Hogan).

HUALAPAI TRIBE CULTURAL RESOURCES RIVER TRIP REPORT - 1993

The Hualapai Cultural Resources Program recommends that a native plant species study -- on plants culturally sensitive to the Hualapai Tribe -- be initiated during Fiscal Year 1994, with full implementation of survey and monitoring for Fiscal Year 1995. The initial scoping process for surveying will take place from Diamond Creek to Pierce Ferry, in May, 1994. Arthur M. Phillips, III, Ph.D. (Botany), Botanical and Environmental Consultant, will serve as Principal Investigator for the FY '94 study. An Ethnobotanist Assistant will work in the field with Dr. Phillips. Knowledgeable Elders who can contribute to the proposed study will confer and consult with the Hualapai Cultural Resources Program in the identification process of various plants and their usages. Cultural Resource Technicians will be trained by the Botanist to survey and monitor in the studies once a research plan has been developed and approved.

RECOMMENDATIONS: ROCKWRITING / PICTOGRAPHS / PETROGLYPHS

Too often, archeologists demonstrate ethnocentric attitudes when they state or speculate that rockwriting is undecipherable. Documentation of rockwritings are vague and indistinct in the GCES overall studies of cultural resources in the Grand Canyon. Moreover, the professional structure of cultural resource management is dominated by non-Tribal archeologists who rely on interpretations limited to material culture speculations. The Hualapai Cultural Resources Program and many Cultural Anthropologists argue that the research paradigm in use to this point is terribly deficient in terms of Hualapai Tribal knowledge, cultural thinking, and contextually valid description. The relationship of the term "cultural resource" sites and that of archaeological sites is not meant to be separated. To use an approach having greater methodological cohesion and validity, the

Hualapai Cultural Resources Program proposes to conduct rockwriting research engaging the proven Cultural Scholarship of knowledgeable Hualapai Elders (who have primary source expertise and oral traditional authority). The addition of the contextualist dimension is critical to the validity of the research, and is a research design principle integral to Hualapai Cultural Resources Program's use of ethnographic methods.

The techniques involved encompass description of the rockwriting locations and topography, detailed mapping of rockwriting surfaces, assessment of the techniques and stylistic approaches of the writings, analyses and testable explanations of symbolic representations (e.g., the *metate*-like indentations observed on bedrock surfaces, etc.), and reference to both documentary and as-yet undocumented local resources. Oral history accounts will be necessary to compare to historical events that may be portrayed from the writings on rocks.

The Hualapai Cultural Resource Program proposes a pilot study for the Hualapai rockwriting sites and their associated locales. All records of archeological sites that have been recorded for the GCES - Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement -- inclusive from River Mile 0 to River Mile 225 -- shall be identified and researched for incorporation into a study plan. The Hualapai Cultural Resources Program shall contract technical assistance from within the Hualapai Tribal Community; the Hualapai Cultural Resources Advisory Team Members will collaborate in consolidating information important for the identification process. The cultural expertise of the Hualapai Elders is essential for development of valid, accurate, and reliable perspectives in Hualapai rockwriting, pictograph, and petroglyph site interpretations. The study should provide the Elders with a pace to meet their special needs. One other technical assistant, expert in the field of rockwriting study, shall be utilized.

HUALAPAI TRIBE CULTURAL RESOURCES RIVER TRIP REPORT - 1993

Hualapai Tribe Cultural Resources Program proposes an initial field trip to be conducted in the near future [FY '95], from Lee's Ferry to Diamond Creek. This sites-assessment survey will be analyzed and evaluated; findings will be reported as bases for further recommendations regarding full implementation of a Hualapai rockwriting study in the Grand Canyon. To increase the effectiveness of the research, and reflective of the interests of the Hualapai people, the proposed study should be conducted in all the reaches of the GCES study corridor.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	ETHNOBOTANY SURVEY prepared by Phyllis Hogan
APPENDIX B	RESEARCH TRIP FORMAT
APPENDIX C	TRIP ITINERARY
APPENDIX D	PARTICIPANT LIST
APPENDIX E	PERSONNEL LIST
APPENDIX F	ELDERS LIST
APPENDIX G	PERSONNEL ITINERARY
APPENDIX H	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO GCES

HUALAPAI TRIBE CULTURAL RESOURCES RIVER TRIP REPORT - 1993

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YOU WILL NEED TO PUT IN THE APPENDICES AS INDICATED . . .

START WITH PHYLLIS HOGAN'S ETHNOBOTANY SURVEY . . .

MAKE SURE YOU RE-ASSIGN PAGE NUMBERS THAT FIT THIS VERSION OF THE
REPORT . . . THE ETHNOBOTANY SURVEY WILL BE "PAGE 22."

AFTER THE ETHNOBOTANY REPORT, JUST ATTACH COPIES OF THE FORMS AND
ITINERARIES AS LISTED ON THE APPENDICES CONTENTS PAGE (P. 21).

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APPENDIX H

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO GCES

The Hualapai Tribe appreciates the sincere and effective efforts made by the GCES Program in cooperating and coordinating with the Hualapai Tribe and the other American Indian Tribes and Nations involved in these studies.

The results from the ongoing and proposed studies will directly affect future generations of Hualapai Tribe, and will aid in the ecologically sound management of Hualapai Tribe's natural resources in the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River systems.

REPORT FOR
SEPTEMBER RIVER TRIP 94-5
WITH
GRAND CANYON
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PREPARED BY:
Darlene Bender
Cultural Resources Tech. Trainee

SUBMITTED TO:
Loretta Jackson, Manager
Hualapai Cultural Resources

OCTOBER 3, 1994

SEPTEMBER RIVER TRIP 94-5
SITES TO MONITOR (27)
AND PHOTOGRAPH (7)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>RIVER MILE/BANK AND SITE</u>	<u>CAMP</u>	<u>MAPPING</u>
9-12	002.7R -- C:02:089 009.9R -- C:02:101 015.9R -- C:06:004 025.5R -- C:05:004	SHINUMO 29.5	
9-13	041.6R -- C:09:083 052.8R -- C:09:072 062.5R -- C:13:371 065.5L -- C:13:098 065.5L -- C:13:099	TANNER	57.5R -- C:13:365 62.5R -- C:13:371 65.5L -- C:13:099
9-14	068.6L -- C:13:326-couldn't find 068.6L -- C:13:323 069.6L -- C:13:325 070.2L -- C:13:349 070.8L -- C:13:356 070.9L -- C:13:357 071.1R -- C:13:322	CARDENAS 71.2	67.7L -- C:13:273 67.9L -- C:13:339
9-15	071.4R -- C:13:364		73.1L -- C:13:070 (didn't do)-73.2L -- C:13:385 CREMATION RM 87.3
9-16	087.6R -- B:16:257 098.1R -- B:16:261 117.3R -- B:15:119	RM 122	
9-17	127.3R -- B:11:283 171.4L -- B:13:002 177.2L -- A:16:151 178.9L -- A:16:163 182.8R -- A:16:173	RM 182.6	
9-18	186.9L -- A:16:155 192.7L -- A:16:171	PARASHANT	189.7L-- A:16:004 198.5
9-19	200.1L -- A:15:032 201.1R -- A:15:048-cancelled 206.1R -- G:03:056 208.6L -- G:03:024 208.8L -- G:03:028 208.8L -- G:03:026	GRANITE PARK RM 209	198.4R-- A:15:003 206.6R-- G:03:004
9-20	217.0R -- G:03:065	RM 220	
9-21	TAKE-OUT		

TRIP PERSONNEL

UPPER HALF--Lee's Ferry to Phantom Ranch

DOUG DEUTSCHLANDER, GRCA BOATMAN
DAVE CHRISTIANSEN, GRCA BOATMAN
LISA LEAP, GRCA PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
DUANE HUBBARD, GRCA ARCHAEOLOGY TECH.
WARREN HURLEY, BOR ARCHEOLOGIST
MIKE STUBING, SWCA SURVEYOR
TIM BURCHETT, GLEN CANYON ARCHAEOLOGIST
DARLENE BENDER, HUALAPAI REPRESENTATIVE
CHRIS WALKER, HUALAPAI REPRESENTATIVE
ALLEN GELLIS, ZUNI REPRESENTATIVE

LOWER HALF--Phantom Ranch to Diamond Creek

DOUG DEUTSCHLANDER, GRCA BOATMAN
DAVE CHRISTIANSEN, GRCA BOATMAN
LISA LEAP, GRCA PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
DUANE HUBBARD, GRCA ARCHAEOLOGY TECH.
WARREN HURLEY, BOR ARCHEOLOGIST
MIKE STUBING, SWCA SURVEYOR
NANCY ANDREWS, GRCA/NAU ARCHAEOLOGIST
DARLENE BENDER, HUALAPAI REPRESENTATIVE
CHRIS WALKER, HUALAPAI REPRESENTATIVE
ALLEN GELLIS, ZUNI REPRESENTATIVE

The Resources Management Division of Grand Canyon National Park conducted an archaeological survey from Lee's Ferry to Diamond Creek. The program monitored impacts and change on cultural properties in the project area as defined by the river corridor at risk from the operation of Glen Canyon Dam.

From September 12-21, 1994 a archaeological monitor survey was conducted along a 225-mile-long segment of the Colorado River corridor from Lee's Ferry to Diamond Creek, on the Hualapai Indian Reservation. The monitoring survey was conducted by the NPS-GRCA archaeologists, working in cooperation with archaeological staff from the Anthropology Department at NAU, Flagstaff, and tribal representatives from the Zuni and Hualapai tribes. They recorded basic information on the condition of cultural resources within the river corridor that have been, or potentially could be effected by the operations of Glen Canyon Dam.

Upon arrival at Lee's Ferry, two boats have been set up. One boat, operated by Dave Christiansen, is for the Mappers who have come to map the topography of each site including TCP's. And the other boat, operated by Doug Deutschlander, carries the monitors. Nine archaeology sites were mapped and thirty-two sites were monitored.

Monday, September 12, 1994--Mapping

Left Flagstaff about 8:30 this morning. Got to Lee's Ferry at 11 a.m. Left Lee's Ferry at 11:48 a.m. There are two boats. One for the mappers and one for the monitors. Today we (me and chris) are on the the mapping boat. Monitoring site was at
RM 2.7 - 12:48 p.m. Cathedral Wash: a small rock shelter with charcoal.

RM 15.9 - 3:33 p.m.: USGS 1923 River Trip, petroglyph of hammer
RM 29.5 - 4:50 p.m.: Made camp

Tuesday, September 13, 1994--Monitor

6:40 left camp

RM 41.6 - 9:47 a.m.: Burt Loper's boat. 79 year old man who stood up to scout a rapid, fell and died. Boat still on side of slope. Small historic camp site.

RM 52.8 - 11:57 a.m.: 2 rock features (alignments) & some ceramics. Black on white shard.

RM 57.5 - 1:30 p.m.: Malgosa Canyon-lunch with Mapping boat.

RM 62.5 - 3:08 p.m.: Palisades

RM 68.6 - 4:32 p.m.: Made camp at Tanner Canyon

Today there was a trail on one of the side canyons and I asked if people used it. Lisa explained that it was actually the Beamer trail but hikers called it Tanner trail. They didn't ask for mine or Chris' opinion on the proposed mitigation of the sites that are

directly affected by the trail.

Wednesday, September 14, 1994--Monitor

8:00 a.m. left camp walked to 68.6L to look for site C:13:326 but couldn't find after about an hour and a half of looking.

RM 69.6L - 10:10 a.m.: Historic camp site. Benches, bullet shell and Milled lumber. Benches had been moved since last monitor.

RM 70.8L - 1:32 p.m.: Grinding stone eroding out of cut bank and a small rock wall with 4-5 rows of rocks eroding out of cut bank.

RM 70.9L : Cists, broken mano fragments, and thermal feature.

RM 71.1R : A Petroglyph

RM 71.2L - 4:41 p.m.: Made camp @ Cardenas

Thursday, September 15, 1994--Mapping

7:17 left camp @ Cardenas

RM 73.1L - 7:23 a.m.: Arrived at beach of mapping site C:13:070. This is the only site that will be mapped today. Will not have time to map site C:13:385 today. Now we have to unload tripod and survey equipment then haul it up to the datum.

8:00 a.m.: Made it to datum (C:13:070) on top of terrace. Set up station. Mike is the rodman and Warren is instrument operator.

11:00 a.m.: Monitors (Lisa, Duane, Chris, and Tim) arrived. They have one site to monitor today.

11:38 a.m.: LUNCH!!-Chicken sandwiches and pringles.

12:22 p.m.: Back to note taking. Lisa said again that we didn't have to map site AZ:C:13:385.

3:45 p.m.: Finally finished mapping site.

4:15 p.m.: Left for camp.

Went through first big rapids today. Nevilles, Hance, Sockdolager, Grapevine, Zoroaster, and 85 mile rapid (little). Hit all these rapids going to camp. It's cold and even colder with the cold water getting slapped in your face. Freezing.

RM 87.3 - 5:48 p.m.: Made it to Cremation, where we will make camp. This is where Nancy Andrews got on boat and in the morning we will be dropping Tim Burchett off at Phantom Ranch.

Friday, September 16, 1994--Mapping

8:15 left camp

RM 87.6R - 9:00 a.m.: arrived at Phantom Ranch. Site AZ:B:16:257 is behind the ranch.

On mapping boat today. No mapping today or tomorrow next site to be mapped at RM 189.7L. Chris on monitoring boat. Monitors have three sites today.

RM 122 - 5:00 p.m.: Made Camp.

Saturday, September 17, 1994--Mapping

Left camp about 8:20 a.m.

RM 177.2L - 1:30 p.m.: Stopped for lunch. Monitored site A:16:151 with Lisa Leap. I found sticks (tongs) that the pre-historic Hualapai used to use to pick prickly pears and explained to Lisa and the monitoring crew what it was used for. Lisa wrote it down on her site evaluation sheet. There was also a big roasting pit with a depression in the middle, cores, charcoal, mano's, and pecking stones. Saw some pictographs today.

RM 182.6 - 5:45 p.m.: Made Camp.

Sunday, September 18, 1994--mapping

With mappers, again. Would like to be on monitoring boat but there is no room. We are at RM 189.7. We'll be here all day.

RM 198.5 - 4:30 p.m.: Camp at Parashant tonite.

Monday, September 19, 1994--Monitors

Finally got on monitoring boat. First site RM 200.1L. Roasting features here.

Skipped RM 201.1R, AZ:A:15:48.

RM 206.1R (G:03:056)-Roasting features and lithic on top of dune. Found what I thought to be a possible polishing stone but it didn't seem smoothe enough. Lisa and Nancy made note of possible polishing stone.

RM 208.6L (G:03:024), 208.8L (G:03:028), and 208.8L (G:03:026) all behind Granite Park RM 209 a big camp site on the reservation. Duane found a projectile here. Site's pretty stable. Was told not many camps made here anymore. Cave about Granite Park smells like urine. Will make camp here. Rained a little today.

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

This morning boatmen let us sleep in. I couldn't sleep so I was

first one up. Didn't get breakfast until about 7:30 a.m. Lisa and the others went across the river to look around at the canyon at RM 209 @ 8:30 a.m. They came back at 11:30 and we left Granite Park.

Chris & Duane monitored "Fragile" site G:03:065. Chris said a woven yucca sandal is eroding out a canyon wall (?). Site fragile because a pack rat is burrowing the ground.

To camp @ 3:30 p.m.

Wednesday, September 21, 1994

This morning we left camp at 7:00 a.m. Got to Diamond about 8:00. Chris asked the van driver of the Hualapai River Runners to give him and I a ride up to Peach Springs. We got to Peach Springs at 9:00 a.m.

Recommendations

I think that archaeological sites, not only from Diamond Creek to Pierce Ferry, but anywhere else on the reservation, should be monitored taking note of any change or impacts to traditional cultural properties (TCP's).

The Granite Park archaeology site is frequently visited. It is a big camping area, although, boatmen said that people don't camp there as much as they used to. An over hang above granite park is a "trashed" archaeological site. Doug, one of the boatmen, said he went up there and it smelled of urine. Can this camp be closed off to visitors and camping?

GCES OFFICE COPY DO NOT REMOVE!

Hualapai Tribe - Glen Canyon Environmental Studies FY95 Second Quarterly Report: January - March 1995 Hualapai Cultural Resources Studies

The **former** Cultural Resources Program of the Natural Resources Department is now known as the **OFFICE OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**, our new box number is; P.O. Box 310, Peach Springs, Az. 86434 and our new phone number is; (520) 769-2223. You may still contact us through the Natural Resources Department at (520) 769-2254/2255 in relation to the GCES activities. Mr. Monza Honga, Director of the Office of Cultural Resources will be the contact person in relation to administrative activities of the Office. Ms. Loretta Jackson, Program Manager, will continue overseeing the on-going projects relating to the GCES Cultural Resources Studies. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or concerns at the above address and phone number (s). In the future we are anticipating in setting up our operations at a new physical location, we will notify our clients and the necessary federal agencies at that time.

January

- Staff attended various meetings/workshops as related to cultural resources.
- Loretta Jackson, Clay Bravo & Don Bay attended Transition Working Group meeting Jan. 12.
- Comments on the proposed archival program finalized Jan. 03, and submitted to Natural Resources.
- Programmatic Agreement (PA) meeting on Jan 25, re: Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP's).
- Advisory Team Meeting (ATM) Jan. 16, re: proposed GCES Ethnobotanical Rivertrip with the Paiutes Consortium (Tribes) of Utah.

February

- Loretta Jackson, Ronald Susanyatame & Clay Bravo attended Regular Council Meeting on Feb. 04, presented the Draft Report entitled: **Hualapai Tribe's Cultural Inventory of the Grand Canyon, Colorado River Corridor from Separation Canyon (Rivermile 239.7) to Pierce Ferry (Rivermile 276), Mohave County**. This report relates to the archaeological surveys that were conducted in the early spring of 1992 when the cultural studies for the Hualapai Tribe were just beginning. This report was tabled by the Tribal Council due to the close scrutiny that Natural Resources Department's Cultural Program experienced from Tribal politics. The Tribal Council suggested to the Cultural Program to return back at a later date to obtain clearance for submission to the Bureau of Reclamation.
- Staff members, Ronald Susanyatame & Wilfred Imus Jr. attended workshop for the development of the proposed archival program on Feb. 23, 24 & 25.
- Wilfred Imus Jr. on monitoring trip from Feb. 27 - Mar. 07, with GRCA personnel evaluating archaeological sites.

March

- Monza Honga started as the Director of the Office of Cultural Resources on the 6th.
- Loretta Jackson & Monza Honga attended Regular Council Meeting on Mar. 08, to present the archaeological report mentioned in February. As it turned out, we did our presentation 12:20am on March 09th to the Council - the motion on the table to open the table for discussion about the report died in two and a half minutes!! No option but to return at a future council meeting!
- Monza Honga & Loretta Jackson attended the Transition Working Group meeting on Mar. 12, involving the Adaptive Management Plan/Program. This was an informative meeting about the roles and responsibilities that are evolving due to this transition period from being COOP. Agencies. PA meeting held after working group meeting re: TCP's Chapter of the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP).
- Request for helicopter services from the Bureau of Reclamation to support the Hualapai Cultural Resources Ethnobotanical Studies Rivertrip, April 10th, accepted and approved!! Thanks Dave!
- ATM re: cultural resources issues & concerns on the 27th.

Attachments:

- Draft organizational chart

120.06

ENV-3.00

2274

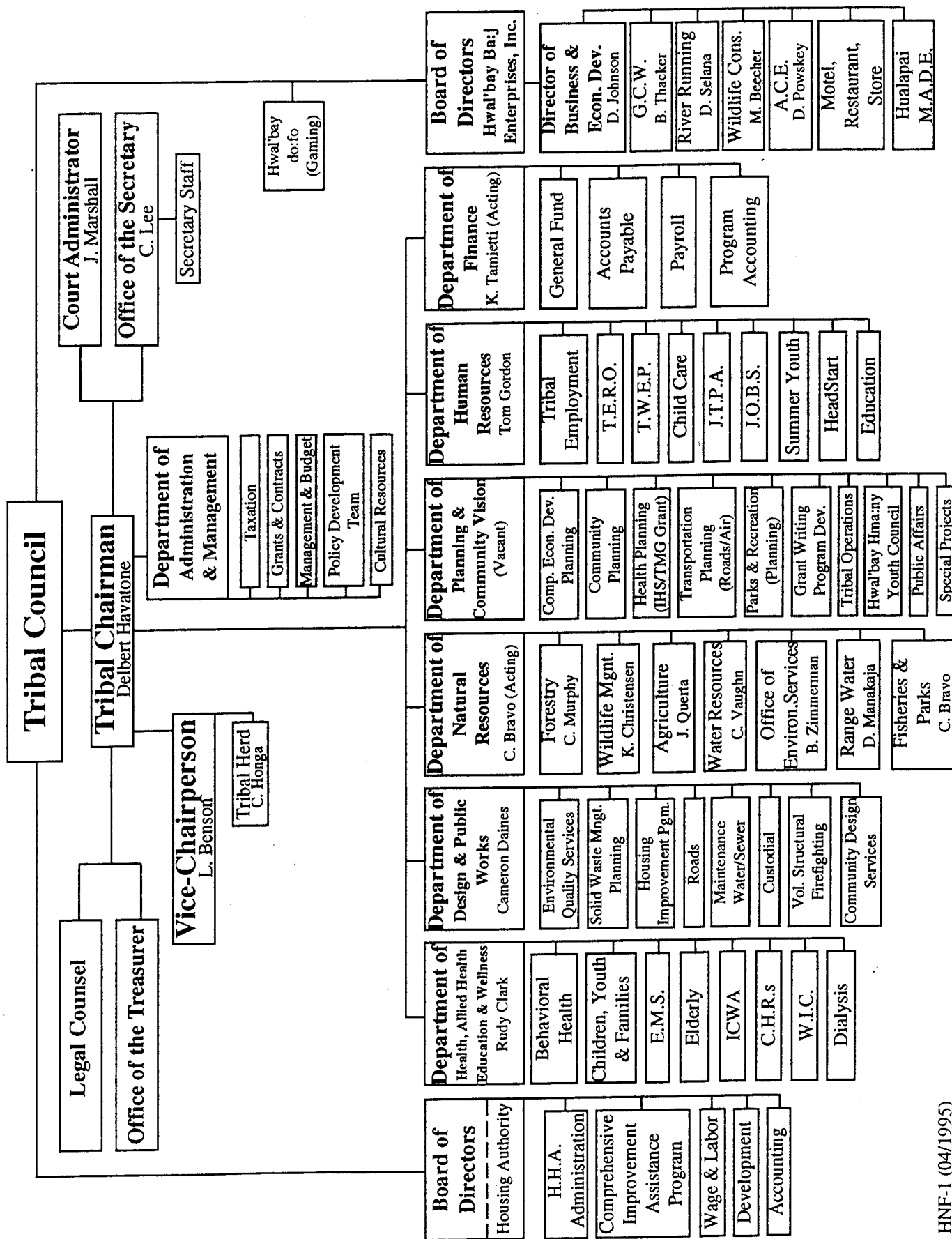
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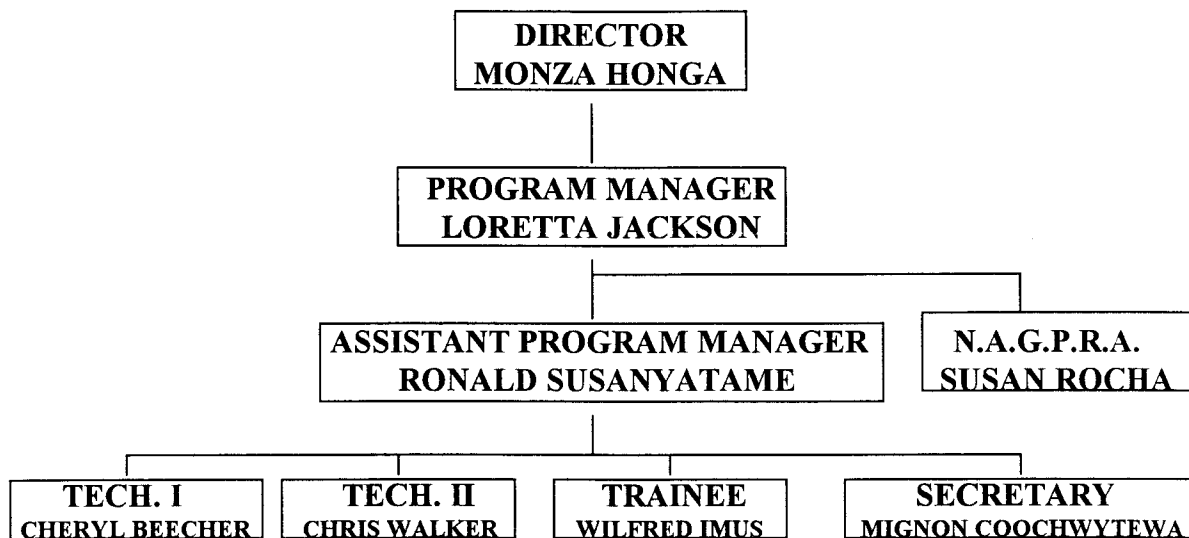
J

- Monza Honga's resume
- Archaeological report
- Updated Rivertrip Itinerary
- Hualapai Monitoring Trip Report, Feb. 27 to Mar. 07, 1995

TRIBAL MEMBERS



**CULTURAL RESOURCE DEPARTMENT
HUALAPAI NATION
PEACH SPRINGS, ARIZONA
MARCH 6, 1995**



MONZA J. HONGA
4763 Kelli Lane
Kingman, AZ 86401
(602)769-2216 wk (602) 692-7723 hm

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Hualapai Nation June, 1994 to present
Peach Springs, AZ 86434
Education Program Manager - Hualapai Nation Higher Education:
Coordinate three federal education programs and two tribal programs.

Harrison School District Two August, 1993 to June, 1994
Colorado Springs, CO 80916
High School Social Studies Teacher - ~~Sierra High School~~: Helped students learn subject matter and skills that would contribute to their development as mature, able, and responsible men and women. Provided a positive, healthy, and safe environment in which the students can achieve maximum potential.

Mariah Associates, Inc. August, 1992 to August, 1993
Laramie, WY 82071
Archaeologist - Reconstruct the past through cultural remains.

EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING August, 1987 to May, 1992
Laramie, WY
Anthropology Bachelor of Arts
Education Bachelor of Arts

HASKELL INDIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE August, 1984 to May, 1986
Lawrence, KS
Business Administration Associate of Arts

NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY August, 1981
Flagstaff, AZ
Undeclared

HUALAPAI TRIBE'S

**Cultural Inventory
of the Grand Canyon, Colorado River Corridor
from Separation Canyon (Rivermile 239.7)
to Pierce Ferry (Rivermile 276), Mohave County**

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

**United States Bureau of Reclamation
Cooperative Agreement for the Hualapai Tribe
Coordination with the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
and the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement**

REPORT PREPARED BY:

**Hualapai Tribe's Cultural Resources Program
Natural Resources Department
P.O.Box 300
Peach Springs, Arizona, 86434**

WITH CONTRIBUTION FROM:

**Christopher Coder, Archaeologist
Grand Canyon National Park Service**

NOVEMBER 30, 1994

INTRODUCTION

From August of 1990 through May of 1991 an intensive cultural inventory was completed by the Cultural Branch of the Resource Management Division, Grand Canyon National Park (GRCA) in conjunction with Northern Arizona University (NAU) for the Glen Canyon Dam-Environmental Impact Statement (GCD-EIS). This inventory began at the base of the Glen Canyon Dam and terminated at the mouth of Separation Canyon, River Mile (RM) 239.7. The river corridor was intensively surveyed below the hypothetical 300,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) level to the waters edge by four, three person crews of GRCA Archaeologists.

A total of 475 archaeological sites were recorded. This left a stretch of river from Separation Canyon to Lake Mead unsurveyed. To remedy this situation a fourteen (14) day survey was proposed and initiated by the Hualapai Tribe's Wildlife Management Department, Cultural Resources Division in coordination with GRCA Resource Management Division through the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies (GCES) for the GCD-EIS.

Between February 24 and March 19, 1992, a crew consisting of Hualapai Tribe's Cultural Resources staff and GRCA archaeologists conducted a cultural inventory along the Colorado River Corridor from Separation Canyon (RM 239.7) to Pearce's Ferry (RM 276). Nine (9) individuals, including boatmen, took a total of 14 days divided into two (2) sessions to complete the survey (see attached trip reports for personnel and scheduling).

The river corridor between Separation Canyon and RM 270 is steep and narrow, flat open areas, even small ones, are rare, making human habitation near river level difficult and archaeological survey sporadic and less a matter of method than of opportunity. Where level terrain was encountered, thick vegetation was often present or mud flats had formed during episodes of highwaters. Thus surveying was relegated to sections of the corridor where the boats could put ashore and the crews could actually walk (see map on page 4).

Nevertheless the survey was accomplished to the satisfaction of the concerned parties and 9 archaeological sites were recorded over a 45 mile stretch of the worlds most uncompromising terrain. Approximately 700 acres were covered.

ENVIRONMENT

The project area is situated between elevations of 1,000 and 1,350 feet (ft) above sea level. The climate is arid and although the river delivers large amounts of water through the canyon it gives little support to the plant community surviving on the slopes that rise above the high water zone. It does however give a permanent source of sustenance to the faunal communities found there, i.e. Desert Bighorn Sheep, coyote, burros, the numerous birds and of course the aquatic life itself. The vertebrate aquatic life is represented by declining populations of native fish and thriving populations of introduced species. Aquatic vertebrates

include the resilient beaver and the rare river otter.

Desert plants in the project area are dominated by acacia, barrel cactus, creosote, brittle bush and ocotillo. As already mentioned these plants exist and thrive nearly oblivious to the river and its water. Riparian species, native and introduced, have expanded since the construction of the Glen Canyon Dam. It is these species of tamarisk, willow and arrowweed that have taken over the high water zone and give portions of the corridor at river level a lush jungle appearance. For a more in depth discussion on the riverine environment consult the book entitled "THE COLORADO RIVER THROUGH THE GRAND CANYON", BY STEVEN W. CAROTHERS AND BRYAN T. BROWN.

CULTURAL HISTORY

The project area encompasses 45 miles of the Colorado River corridor along the northwestern Hualapai Indian Reservation boundary and adjacent/adjoining National Park Service boundary lines (RM 239.7 to RM 276).

The Hualapai Tribe live in northwestern Arizona and are related to the near-by tribes of the Havasupai and the Yavapai. The Hualapai and Havasupai share ethnic identity, being of the fourteen bands of the Pai that comprise the traditional or ancestral Hualapai Nation. The Pai have geographical affiliations and territorial claims and use areas that include lands from the Colorado River on the north and west, to the Bill Williams Fork of the Santa Maria River to the south (Euler 1958) and to the San Francisco Peaks to the east. These affiliations and claims originate in the Hualapai creation account in Hualapai oral traditions. The Pai's affiliation with the northwestern territory of Arizona also corresponds to Tribal and other historical sources (oral and written), oral traditions, population movements, trade and exchange, external relations and intergroup interactions, archaeological evidence, burial sites, and ceremonial or religious activities held to be significant by the Hualapai and others. Anthropologically, early ancestors of the Hualapai (spelled ethnographically as Walapai) have been labelled as Yuman-Hokan (a language group designation), Cohonina (a cultural, oral-traditional, and geographical reference) and Cerbat/Upland Patayan (from archaeology, paleontology, and geography) (Hualapai Cultural Resources Division 1993).

The "Pai" term interprets as "The People". All Pai bands considered themselves as "one ethnic group, the only true human beings on earth". Tribal beliefs indicate a creation within the riverine world with the gift of canyon and plateau lands from the Great Spirit. In accepting the gift, the Pai regard the land with all the resources including water, animals, plants, landforms, sediments, and minerals as important. Such accounts can only be recalled by oral traditions, in this respect, the Pai share the belief of divine placement in this world for their sole use and occupancy. Therefore the Pai considered other tribes as inferior or "less than human".

TERRITORIALITY, GEOGRAPHICAL AFFILIATIONS AND SOVEREIGNTY

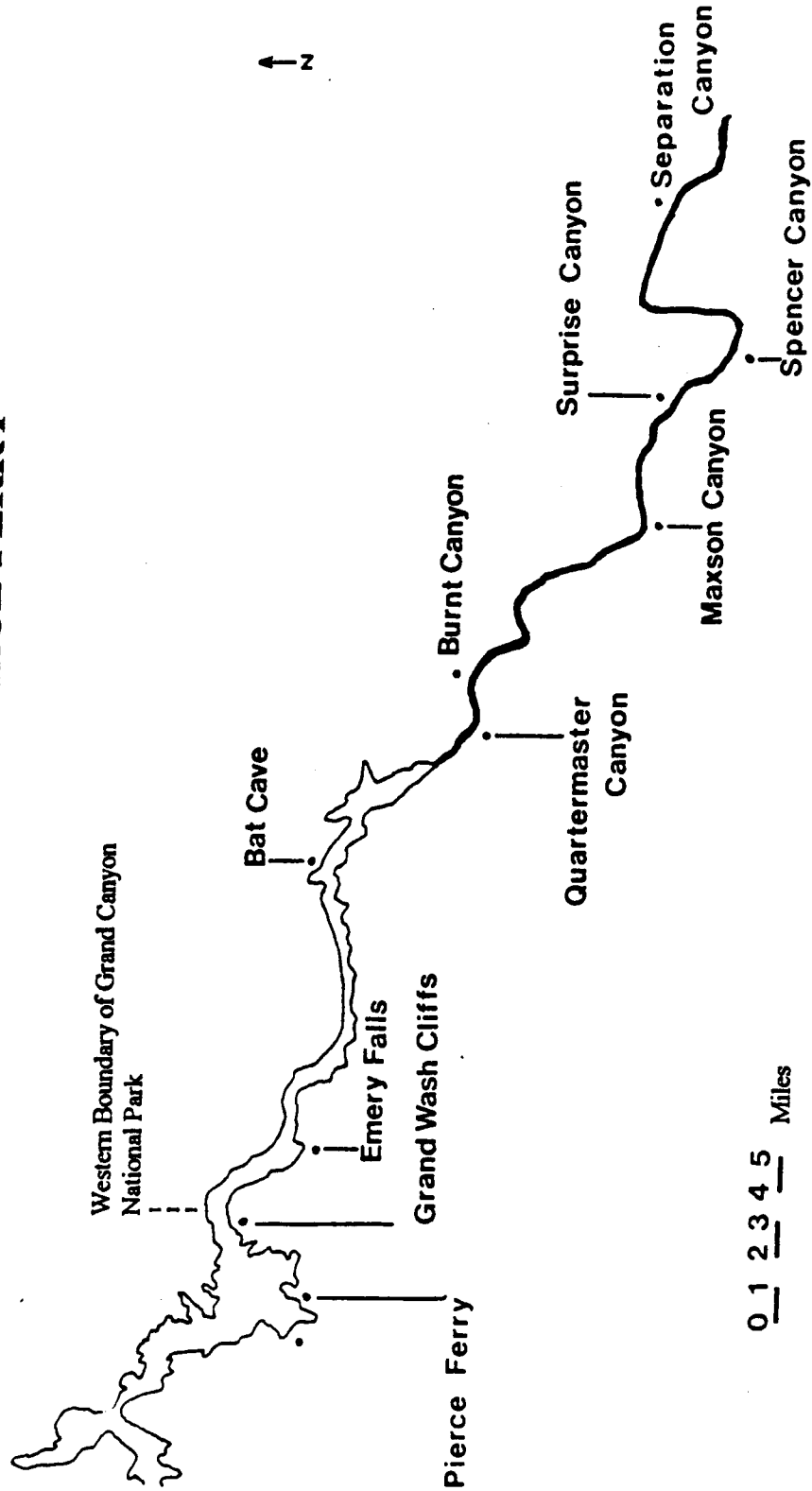
Hualapai Tribe has continually maintained its traditional, territorial, historical, and cultural affiliation with the lands, waters, and riparian and riverine resources of the Colorado River system (inclusive of those within the Grand Canyon), by occupancy and by use, from the earliest times prior to aboriginal contact with Europeans and 'Americans'. Hualapai Tribe has made continual use of the waters of the Colorado River system, inclusive of the main trunk of the River and its adjoining branches as fed by streams and springs, within the Grand Canyon and throughout Hualapai ancestral homelands, from the Colorado River's juncture with the Little Colorado River on the northeast (at River Mile 61.5 downriver from the Glen Canyon Dam), downriver to the Colorado's confluence with the Bill Williams and Santa Maria Rivers on the western and southwestern limits of traditional Hualapai territory.

At the northern and western limit of the Hualapai's territoriality, it has consistently been understood by consensus in Hualapai Tribe that the boundary has always been -- and continues to be -- the middle flow of the Colorado River. Hualapai oral tradition, oral history, documentary history and cultural perspectives are in uniform agreement that the Hualapai boundary, or northern and western limit, was and is the mid-stream of the Colorado River. In Hualapai tradition, in relation to contemporary Hualapai territorial sovereignty, and regarding Hualapai Tribal ownership of property and resources, the Hualapai Tribe has consistently maintained that the boundary line follows the *Ha'yitad*, "the Backbone of the Water". The "backbone" is an organic framework essential to the cohesion and strength of both the Grand Canyon's ecosystem and the Hualapai Tribe's northern and western territorial determination. The Hualapai have always believed that the *Ha'yitad* is the middle of the Colorado River. Hualapai Tribe's stewardship of this environmental and political dimension is important to the well being, social identity, and territorial integrity of Hualapai Tribe.

ORIGIN STORY

An elderly Hualapai cultural scholar recounted in 1992, "Before God created Madwida for Hualapais, there was one Indian Nation--all the same tribe of Indians. They started fighting with one another, so God changed their language and sent them on their way to different parts of the land. The Hualapais were on top so He saved them for the last. After all the other Indians were gone, He told the Hualapai, 'Go along the River (Colorado) and find the place that I have made for you.' This was Madwida. He told them: 'Stay there and I will come back and show you how to use all the plants, seeds and wildlife for your survival.' The Hualapais did this, and multiplied, and they owned all this land all the way down to just this side of Parker... that is our land." (Hualapai Cultural Resources Division 1993).

THE COLORADO RIVER FROM SEPARATION CANYON TO PIERCE FERRY



The project area included the river corridor from Separation Canyon westward to the National Park Boundary

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

AZ A:13:100

This site consists of three enigmatic rock walls situated on narrow ledges of Bright Angel shale adjacent to a local side canyon drainage. No associated artifacts were observed. Cultural affiliation is undetermined. The three walls are positioned within 50 meters of each other on the eroded ledges and are connected by a game trail indicating that they may be expedient hunting blinds used to ambush desert bighorn sheep. This was common practice amongst the Hualapai into historic times. AZ A:13:100 is located over 200 meters (m) from the Colorado River on the left bank.

AZ A:13:101

This lithic site is located on a low angle gravel strewn slope bounded on either side by active arroyos and on the river end by a high water mark from Lake Mead. Artifacts present on the site include in excess of 100 flakes, a complete biface, a Gypsum point missing the tip, a partial Elko-eared point, the base of a projectile point with a shallow indented stem, two cobble hammerstones, a depleted core & a fragmented bifacial basalt mano. No features or ceramics were observed. The artifacts indicate a late archaic to protohistoric occupation with the purpose of bifacial manufacture and tool rehab. The site is located within 50m of the river.

AZ A:13:102

This site is located on a gravel and cobble debris fan 40m from the river. This site consists of an intact roasting feature, two marginal roasting features, a single Elko projectile point and in excess of 100 chert and chalcedony flakes. Campers may have impacted this site in the recent past as a flashlight was found on site as well as a small collection pile of flakes. It is recommended that this site be revisited and monitored on an annual basis.

AZ A:13:103

This site consists of two roasting features in two states of disintegration. Feature (1) is 6m in diameter and in good condition. Feature (2) is 4m in diameter and in much poorer condition indicating an earlier episode of activity. A single utilized red chert flake was found on the surface along with five other flakes. This site is situated at the end of a long low angle slope dissected by shallow parallel drainages. The features are located 30m and 50m above the tamerisk jungle adjacent to the river.

AZ G:02:001

This open habitation site is located on a set of eroded basalt terraces overlooking the river. Artifacts include a light scatter of Kaibab chert flakes and Aquarius Brownware sherds. Also present on the surface were two grinding slabs, a cobble percussor/chopper, an obsidian flake and a water polished pebble. The camp is located opposite a major side canyon and probably represents long term crossing and processing station.

AZ G:02:009

This site is a mid 20th century historic camp with mining and ranching affinity (1945-1965). The site consists of two dilapidated rooms constructed of local Tapeats Sandstone, wood supports and sheets of corrugated tin for a roof. The site was initially recorded by NPS Archaeologists Robert Euler and Trinkle Jones in September of 1978. At that time numerous cans, parachute cord, clear glass, a five gallon metal gasoline container, a homemade board chair and wine bottle were present on the site. As of March, 1992 most of these items were missing. G:02:009 is situated on the upstream side of a major side canyon at the base of a tapeats Sandstone outcrop. The site is located adjacent to the river 30m from the high water line from Lake Mead.

AZ G:02:032

This site was initially recorded by the Wilderness Studies Institute survey in 1988 and consists of a roasting feature, low walls, some cleared areas with ash staining and a sparse artifact scatter. The artifacts include two cobble hand held choppers, a core, a biface, a rough sandstone grinding slab, three Aquarius Orangeware sherds and a few flakes. The site is located 800m from the river up a major side canyon. although AZ G:02:032 is nearly a half mile from the river it is only one meter above the high water mark left by the backed up waters of Lake Mead in the mid 1980's. These waters drowned all the canyon mouths between Separation Canyon and Pearce Ferry.

AZ G:02:107

This site consists of a 5 x 3 meter cleared area delineated by a circular stacked wall adjacent to a large quartzite boulder. The feature is perched on a small bench formed by the remnant of a basalt flow. No artifacts were observed on the surface. It was noted small water worn pebbles occur naturally at this location. G:02:107 is situated at the mouth of a major side canyon 8m to 10m above the full pool level of Lake Mead.

AZ G:02:108

This site is representative of the Bureau of Reclamation phase

of engineering work carried out in the west end of Grand Canyon between 1923 and 1962. This site belongs to the period of work occurring in the 1940's and 1950's. Artifacts include; milled lumber, woven metal cable, iron pipe, a bucket welding slag, a Prince Albert tobacco can, tobacco tins, brass pipe, rubber hose, glass jars, canvas, hacksaw blades, nails, window glass, a coffee can and a grappling hook. The site is located on a steep rocky slope 11m above the river. Artifacts and constructed platforms can be found for over 100m in association with the established work trail above the river.

PREVIOUS WORK

Although archaeological work has been done within the project area, it has been sporadic and incomplete. Some side canyon survey and excavation was apparently done by CCC archaeologists in the 1930's, but this body of work and any information that was gathered has been lost.

The next work to be done was over 40 years later in 1978 by Grand Canyon National Park (GNP) Anthropologist Bob Euler and GNP Archaeologist Trinkle Jones. This work consisted of an aerial survey by helicopter from Separation Canyon to Pearce Ferry. Numerous prehistoric and historic sites were located and recorded in very minimalist fashion. Lithic scatters, open sites lacking structures, and smaller roasting features were not readily observed by this method of survey and thus not documented.

In 1988-89 a cooperative survey between the Wilderness Studies Institute and Grand Canyon National Park was conducted on the north side of the river between Separation Canyon and Pearce Ferry. The principal investigators for the Institute were Stephen and Janet Glass. The survey encompassing terrain from the river's edge to the base of the Muav Limestone, was centered on the major side canyons, including 236 Mile,, Separation, 242 Mile, Surprise, Chimney Rock, Salt, Burnt Springs, Tincannabits, and Dry Creek. Nine weeks of work by volunteers yielded 61 sites on the 5,000 acres surveyed. A field report for this work was submitted to Jan Balsom, Park Archaeologist. Artifacts were collected and they are currently with Stephen Glass. Subsequent work done by the Institute in the western portion during the early 1990's has so far gone without report.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Even today, the western end of the Grand Canyon below Diamond Creek has the feeling of isolation and wilderness, possibly greater than the upper corridor. Geographically it is indeed isolated, situated between the more intense human activity upstream and the hectic recreational boating scene below on Lake Mead. Far from towns, it is culturally most utilized, visited, and studied by the Hualapai people, for whom it is an ancestral home.

Due to lack of river current below Separation Canyon, the flat-water boating community has access to the western end of the Grand Canyon from Lake Mead. As time goes on and Lake Mead continues to

grow in popularity, more impacts to cultural as well as natural resources can be expected. It is therefore recommended that the sites recorded on the recent survey be monitored through time due to the impact of both the river and the increased visitation.

LITERATURE

- Balsom, Jan and Helen Fairley. " The Grand Canyon River Corridor Survey Report: Archaeological Survey Along the Colorado River Between Glen Canyon Dam and Separation Canyon ". (draft report) December, 1991. Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement.
- Carothers, Steven W. and Bryan T. Brown. " The Colorado River through the Grand Canyon ". 1990.
- Dobyns, Henry F. and Robert Euler
" Tizon Brownware. In Pottery Types of the Southwest". 1958. MNA.
" A Brief History of the Northwestern Pai". 1960. Plateau Vol. 32.
" Wauba Yuma's People". 1970. Prescott College.
" The Ethnoarchaeology of Upland Yuman Ceramics". 1985. Southwest Culture History, Collected Papers.
- Hualapai Tribe. " Hualapai Tribe Ethnographic and Oral Historical Survey for Glen Canyon Environmental Studies and the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement". 1992. Hualapai Tribe Cultural Resources Program, Natural Resources Department.

APPENDIX:

Site Forms

IMACS SITE FORM

Part A - Administrative Data

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

1. Site No. A2: A13:100

2. Agency No.:

3. Temp. No.: Hualapai

4. Reach: 12

County: Mohave

5. Project: -GCRCS

6. Session No:

7. Site Name: Little Walls Site

8. Class: ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Paleontologic ☐ Ethnographic

9. Site Type: Enigmatic rock walls above side drainage.

10. Elevation (feet): 1260

11. UTM Grid: Zone 12

E

N

12. 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of Section T. R.

13. Curated At:

14. Map Reference (7.5 min.): Bat Cave 1971

15. Aerial Photo (GCES River Corridor, 1989 Series): H-3000 112-8

16. Location and Access:

River mile 268.4 (LB). The site is located about 2/3 of the way up a small side drainage on a series of Bright Angel shale ledges 30 m. above the drainage bottom. The site is about 200 m. from the Colorado River. It is not on the lower ledges, but midway up the downstream side of the canyon, where the Bright Angel shale is eroding. A game trail connects the ledges.

17. Distance from River (meters): 200.0

18. River Mile: 268.4

19. Right bank/Left bank: L

20. Site Description:

This is a marginal site, consisting of three small, enigmatic, dry-laid rock walls. The walls are spaced 50 m apart (from Feature 1 to Feature 3), and located on a series of fairly small and narrow Bright Angel shale ledges above a side drainage. No associated artifacts were found. The cultural affiliation is not known (this may even be a historic site). The site purpose and function is also unknown. At one time the site may have been more extensive. The shelter floors are currently not very adequate for even short-term habitation, but these ledges are actively eroding. We recorded the site because the three walls were in close association.

21. Site Condition: ☐ Excellent (A) ☐ Good (B) ☒ Fair (C) ☐ Poor (D)

22. Impact Agent(s): Ledge erosion is occurring from active downslope movement of the Bright Angel shale. A game trail runs through/past the walls.

23. National Register Status: ☐ Significant (C) ☒ Non-Significant (D) ☐ Unevaluated (USFS only) (Z)
Justify:

There is little, if any, remaining soil, no associated artifacts, and no datable remains.

24. Photos: BW A2:3-6

25. Recorded By Crew:

26. Survey Organization: BRCA/NAU

28. Survey Date: 03/18/92

27. Crew Chief/Crew Members: J Huffman, L. Jackson

IMACS SITE FORM

Part A - Administrative Data

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

1. Site No. AZ: A:13:101

2. Agency No.: HUAL

3. Temp. No.: New GCRCS site

4. Reach: 12

County: Mohave

5. Project: GCRCS

6. Session No:

7. Site Name:

8. Class: ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Paleontologic ☐ Ethnographic

9. Site Type: (7) Lithic Scatter

10. Elevation (feet): 1240

11. UTM Grid: Zone 12 242140 m E 3993730 m N

12. 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of Section T. R.

13. Curated At:

14. Map Reference (7.5 min.): Bat Cave 1971

15. Aerial Photo (GCES River Corridor, 1989 Series): H-3000 112-12

16. Location and Access:

River mile 269.5 (RB). The site is located at the upstream end of a long 2-2.5 mile reed flat below a series of sites recorded by Euler/Jones. It is situated on a moderate slope carrying down Muav limestone fragments from cliffs 300+ m in back. These are really sloping terraces/slope wash areas heavily dissected by arroyos. The site begins on the downslope side just above the high water/drift line. It proceeds upslope maybe 75 m, but most of the artifacts are in the lower half. The site is bisected by arroyos on either side.

17. Distance from River (meters): 050.0

18. River Mile: 269.5

19. Right bank/Left bank: R

20. Site Description:

The site consists of a lithic scatter on a moderate, gravelly slope with several tools; no ceramics or structural features were observed. Flakes appear to be mostly interior, with some thinning flakes present. The projectile points, bifaces, and hammerstones suggest this may be a biface-oriented technology. Three points look early: one may be Gypsum and the other Elko-eared. The third point is not diagnostic, but has a wide, indented stem that resembles Elko side-notched. These points suggest a possible Late Archaic affiliation. The site is being eroded on three sides due to the presence of arroyos on two sides, and the high water mark from Lake Mead on the other end of the site.

21. Site Condition: ☐ Excellent (A) ☐ Good (B) ☒ Fair (C) ☐ Poor (D)

22. Impact Agent(s): Impacted by deep arroyos, slope wash, and high water from Lake Mead. Within a relatively level area, so possibly visited by boaters.

23. National Register Status: ☒ Significant (C) ☐ Non-Significant (D) ☐ Unevaluated (USFS only) (Z)
Justify:

Site contains numerous tool types, including possibly diagnostic projectile points that may inform as to the lithic industry of local inhabitants. There is the potential for buried remains.

24. Photos: BW


25. Recorded By Crew:


26. Survey Organization: GRCA/HUA


28. Survey Date: 03/18/92


27. Crew Chief/Crew Members: J. Huffman, R. Susanyatame


AZ·A·13·101


 site tag

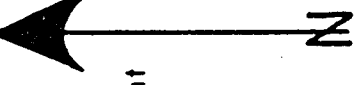
 tools

 projectile point

 ocotillo

 arrowweed





base of canyon

3 small hills

arroyo

arroyo

large concentration of chert and tools

chert fragments

high water mark

IMACS SITE FORM

Part A - Administrative Data

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

1. Site No. AZ: A:13:102

2. Agency No.: HUAL

3. Temp. No.: GCRCs re-record

4. Reach: 12

County: Mohave

5. Project: GCRCs

6. Session No:

7. Site Name:

8. Class: ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Paleontologic ☐ Ethnographic

9. Site Type: (7) Lithic scatter; with roasting pits

10. Elevation (feet): 1260

11. UTM Grid: Zone 12 244320 m E 3993150 m N

12. 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of Section T. R.

13. Curated At:

14. Map Reference (7.5 min.): Bat Cave 1971

15. Aerial Photo (GCES River Corridor, 1989 Series): H-3000 112-7

16. Location and Access:

River mile 268.1 (RB). The southern boundary of the site is located ca. 7 m above the high water mark and 40 m from the vegetation zone. The site is situated on the southwest end of an alluvial debris flow that is narrow at the northeast portion then gets wider at the southwest portion (where the site is located). Two ephemeral drainages are to the east and west of the site, and site AZ:A:13:103 is approximately 30-40 m west/northwest of this site. To access the site walk approximately 200-250 m west/northwest from the smelly spring.

17. Distance from River (meters): 040.0

18. River Mile: 268.1

19. Right bank/Left bank: R

20. Site Description:

This site consists of lithics, one (generic) Elko projectile point, one roasting pit (Feature 1), and two possible roasting pits (Features 2 and 3). The site is on the southwest section of a debris flow of mostly gravel (0-10 cm) and larger (30-40 cm) sized rocks, with ocotillo, black bush, brittle bush and a variety of cacti.

21. Site Condition: ☐ Excellent (A) ☒ Good (B) ☐ Fair (C) ☐ Poor (D)

22. Impact Agent(s): Although it is difficult to determine, campers may have impacted the site. A flashlight and a collection pile of lithics were found.

23. National Register Status: ☒ Significant (C) ☐ Non-Significant (D) ☐ Unevaluated (USFS only) (Z)
Justify:

Datable material (i.e. charcoal) may be found in the roasting features. Further inspection may also yield additional datable material.

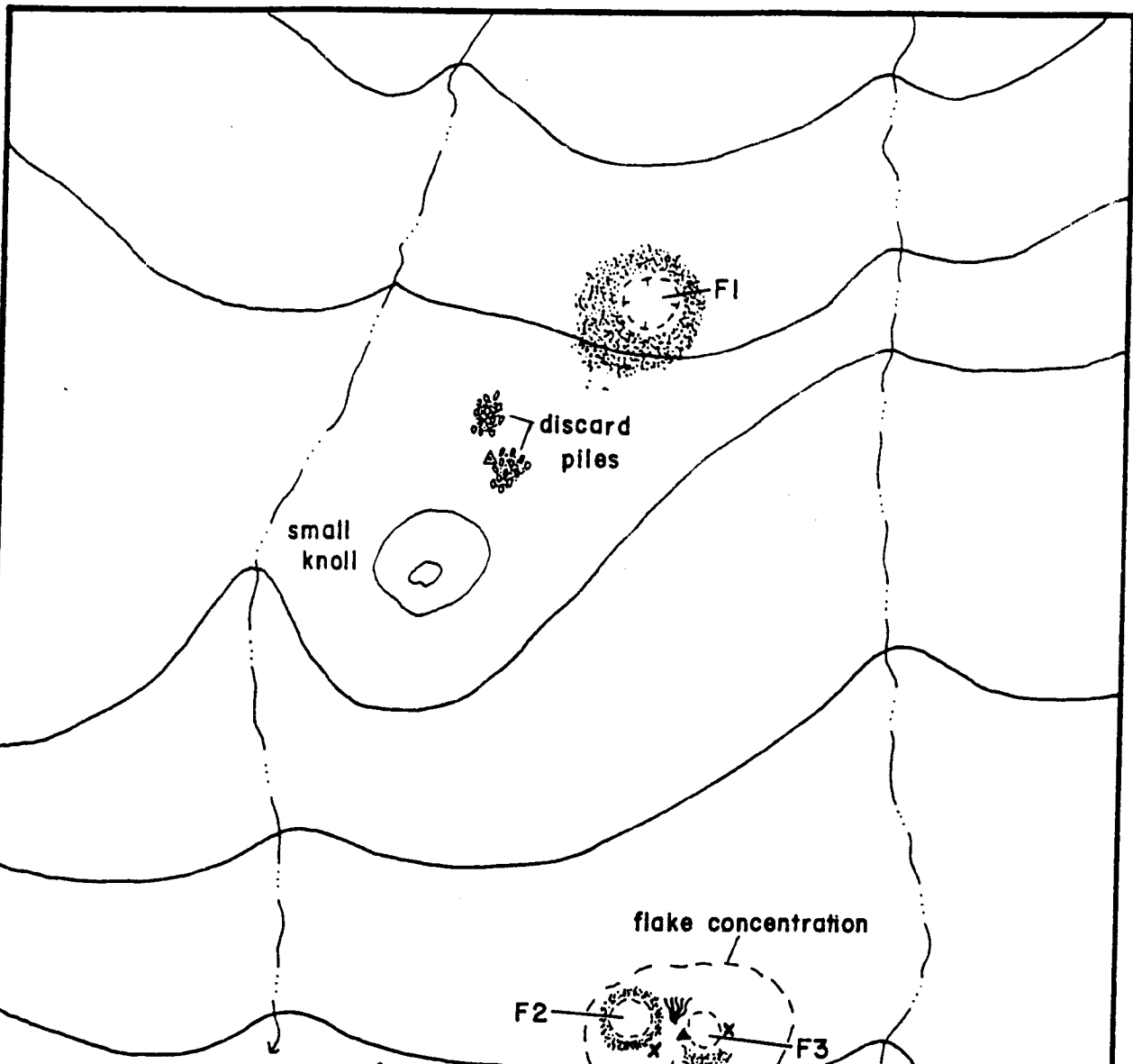
24. Photos: BW

25. Recorded By Crew:

26. Survey Organization: GRCA/HUA

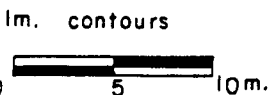
28. Survey Date: 03/18/92

27. Crew Chief/Crew Members: L. Leap, P. Bungart, Sharon Brown



AZ:A:13:102

- △ old site tag
- × biface
- ▲ point
- collection pile
- ocotillo
- debris flow



IMACS SITE FORM

Part A - Administrative Data

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

1. Site No. AZ: A:13:103

2. Agency No.: HUAL

3. Temp. No.: New GCRCS site

4. Reach: 12

County: Mohave

5. Project: GCRCS

6. Session No:

7. Site Name:

8. Class: ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Paleontologic ☐ Ethnographic

9. Site Type: (10) Roaster complex; roasting pits

10. Elevation (feet): 1260

11. UTM Grid: Zone 12 244230 m E 3993210 m N

12. 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of Section T. R.

13. Curated At:

14. Map Reference (7.5 min.): Bat Cave 1971

15. Aerial Photo (GCES River Corridor, 1989 Series): H-3000 112-7

16. Location and Access:

River mile 268.1 (RB). On the north side of the Colorado River, on the end of a slope. Park the boat by the smelly spring. Follow the slope downstream for a quarter mile. The site is about 30 m above the upper tamarisk line (to roasting pit #2).

17. Distance from River (meters): 200.0

18. River Mile: 268.1

19. Right bank/Left bank: R

20. Site Description:

This site consists of two roasting features exposed on the surface. The features are in two states of disintegration. Feature 1 is approximately 6 m in diameter and in good condition. Feature 2 is smaller (4 m) in diameter, and in much poorer shape, inferring a possible older episode of use. A single utilized red chert flake was found on the surface.

21. Site Condition: ☐ Excellent (A) ☐ Good (B) ☒ Fair (C) ☐ Poor (D)

22. Impact Agent(s): Slope erosion, little visitation.

23. National Register Status: ☒ Significant (C) ☐ Non-Significant (D) ☐ Unevaluated (USFS only) (Z)
Justify:

24. Photos: BW

25. Recorded By Crew:

26. Survey Organization: GRCA/HUA

28. Survey Date: 03/18/92

27. Crew Chief/Crew Members: P. Bungart, S. Brown

AZ:A:13:103

x flake

☼ roasting pit

✻ tamarisk

☼ barrel cactus

☼ encelia

✻ creosote

0 5m.

ca. 1m. contours



N



RP2



RP1

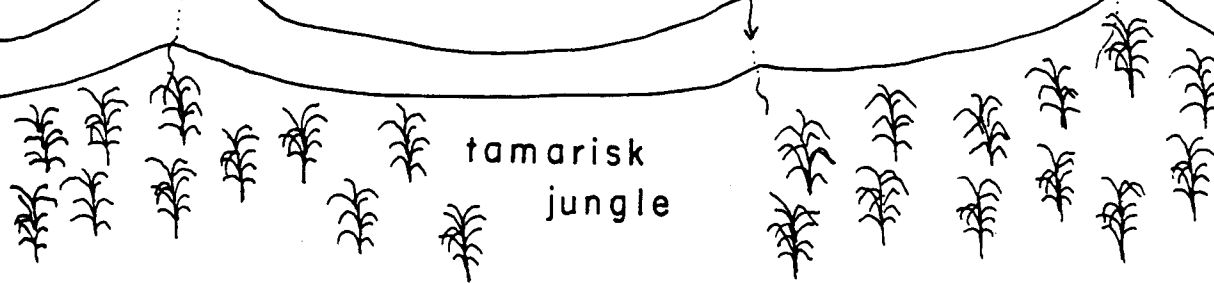
x

x

x

x

x



tamarisk
jungle

extensive cattails

P. Bungart 3-18-92

IMACS SITE FORM

Part A - Administrative Data

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

1. Site No. AZ: G:02:001

2. Agency No.: HUAL

3. Temp. No.: GCRCS re-record

4. Reach: 12

County: Mohave

5. Project: GCRCS

6. Session No:

7. Site Name:

8. Class: ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Paleontologic ☐ Ethnographic

9. Site Type: (11) Camp; specialized activity/camp, artifact scatter

10. Elevation (feet): 1240

11. UTM Grid: Zone 12 261140 m E 3967470 m N

12. 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of Section T. R.

13. Curated At:

14. Map Reference (7.5 min.): Spencer Canyon 1967

15. Aerial Photo (GCES River Corridor, 1989 Series): H-3000 105-5

16. Location and Access:

River mile 245.9 (RB). The site is opposite the mouth of Spencer Canyon atop a prominent, isolated basalt flow on the east (upstream) side of an unnamed side drainage. The flow consists of a series of roughly parallel outcrops. The bulk of the site is on the widest "terrace" in the vicinity of a large granite boulder.

17. Distance from River (meters):

18. River Mile: 245.9

19. Right bank/Left bank: R

20. Site Description:

The site consists of a light scatter of artifacts, mostly concentrated on a flat terrace surrounded by roughly parallel basalt flows, above the river. Artifacts include two grinding slabs, a light scatter of white Kaibab chert flakes, an obsidian flake, Aquarius brown sherds, a hand percussor/cobble chopper, and a possible polishing stone. No formal features were observed. The bulk of the artifacts are in one terrace area, but there are a few flakes (and the hand percussor/chopper) above this concentration. The site is opposite Spencer Canyon, so this may be a temporary habitation/processing camp associated with Pai coming across the river to hunt and forage.

21. Site Condition: ☐ Excellent (A) ☒ Good (B) ☐ Fair (C) ☐ Poor (D)

22. Impact Agent(s): No major impacts. Relatively flat, so little erosion. Some soil deposition. Previous artifact collecting by archaeologists.

23. National Register Status: ☒ Significant (C) ☐ Non-Significant (D) ☐ Unevaluated (USFS only) (Z)

Justify:

Possible burned deposits, but quantity of surface artifacts is pretty minimal. Should be tested to establish significance.

24. Photos: BW

25. Recorded By Crew:

26. Survey Organization: GRCA/HUA

28. Survey Date: 02/27/92

27. Crew Chief/Crew Members: Huffman, Bungart, Coder, Jackson, Brown

AZ:G:2:1

- △ site tag
- x obsidian flake
- polishing stone
- flake scatter
- ⊗ cholla
- gs· grinding stone
- s· sherd

N

0 2 4 6 8 10m

1 m. contours

ca. 45 m.
to Colo.
River

level shallow basalt

basalt outcrop

gs·gs

s·s

granite
boulder

level terrace

gradual basalt slope

P. Bungart 2-27-92

IMACS SITE FORM

Part A - Administrative Data

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by:

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

1. Site No. A1: 81021009

2. Agency No.:

3. Temp. No.: 100000000

4. Reach: 12 County: Montezuma
5. Project: BIRCE
6. Session No:
7. Site Name:
8. Class: ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Paleontologic ☐ Ethnographic
9. Site Type: Room structures
10. Elevation (feet): 1171
11. UTM Grid: Zone 12 181000 m E 3983550 m N
12. 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of Section T. F.
13. Curated At:
14. Map Reference (7.5 min.): Devils Slide Rapids 1967
15. Aerial Photo (GCEB River Corridor, 1989 Series): H-3000 109-B
16. Location and Access:

River mile 259.4 (RB). The site is located on the upstream side of Burnt Springs Canyon at the base of a Tapeats sandstone outcrop. It is on a point on the north face of the outcrop overlooking a saddle between two outcrops. A trail from the camp area leads to the site. The site is about 30 m from the high water area.

17. Distance from River (meters): 30
18. River Mile: 259.4
19. Right bank/Left bank: R
20. Site Description:

The site consists of two rooms. The first room is the kitchen area, with a high rock wall next to a Tapeats sandstone outcrop with a vertical stove pipe and pieces of corrugated tin roof that have fallen. An oven is cemented in the back of the room where the stove pipe comes out. The second room has a frame with an ocotillo cactus roof which has fallen down into the room. It has a rock wall against a Tapeats outcrop, and a small fire pit in front. A larger fire pit is about 4 m from the first room wall with a disassembled rock table in between. There is a large, vertical wood pole on the south side of the outcrop about 20 meters from the rooms.

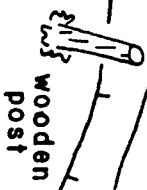
21. Site Condition: ☐ Excellent (A) ☐ Good (B) ☒ Fair (C) ☐ Poor (D)
22. Impact Agents: Roofs have fallen and fewer artifacts due to visitors.
23. National Register Status: ☒ Significant (C) ☐ Non-Significant (D) ☐ Unevaluated (USFS only) (Z)
- Justification:

The site is a good example of a habitation created from local materials, which was probably related to mining or ranching activities in Burnt Spring Canyon.

24. Photos: BW A1:33-36, A2:1-2
25. Recorded By Crew:
26. Survey Organization: GRCA/NAU 28. Survey Date: 03/15/92
27. Crew Chief/Crew Members: Brown, Huffman, Susanvatawe, Leap

COLORADO RIVER

beach camping area



wooden post

rock outcrop

stove pipe

AZ:G:2:9

▲ site tag



corrugated tin



trail



ocotillo poles

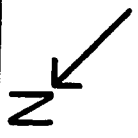


shotgun shell



drainage

4 meters



room 1

room 2

hearth

rock entrance

IMACS SITE FORM

Part A - Administrative Data

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

1. Site No. AZ: G:02:032

2. Agency No.: HUAL

3. Temp. No.: GCRCS re-record

4. Reach: 12

County: Mohave

5. Project: GCRCS

6. Session No:

7. Site Name:

8. Class: ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Paleontologic ☐ Ethnographic

9. Site Type: (10) Roasting pit with cleared areas and rock walls

10. Elevation (feet): 1100

11. UTM Grid: Zone 12 255340 m E 3979910 m N

12. 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of Section T. R.

13. Curated At:

14. Map Reference (7.5 min.): Devils Slide Rapids 1967

15. Aerial Photo (GCES River Corridor, 1989 Series): H-3000 106-12

16. Location and Access:

River mile 255. Head up Salt Creek for about 1/2 to 3/4 mile through the stream bed or on a pre-existing trail which is approximately 75 m above and on the northeast side of Salt Creek. The site is located on the right (north) side of the creek ca. 1 m above the high water mark and south of the first major Salt Creek side drainage, on the northeast side. If the trail is taken (which is highly recommended), a vague but noticeable trail breaks off from the main trail and heads toward Salt Creek. You've gone too far if the first major drainage is passed. This major side drainage has salt seeping out of it. The site is on a talus slope with three ocotillas.

17. Distance from River (meters): 805.0

18. River Mile: 255.0

19. Right bank/Left bank: R

20. Site Description:

The site consists of a large roasting pit (Feature 1); a cleared area (Feature 2) north/northwest of the roasting pit near a large dead tree; two rock "walls" (Feature 3), one of which is in the shape of a "U" and has one worked flake; one cleared area (Feature 4) northeast of the "wall" structures; and directly north/northeast of Feature 4 is Feature 5, another cleared area with an ash stain and a few artifacts. Feature 5 may be a room with wall remnants to the northeast and Feature 4 may be a "storage" type feature because there are Bright Angel shale slab fragments in the area. Artifacts are few and far between: a few lithic tools, some worked flakes, a few sherds, and a questionable piece of groundstone (in Feature 2).

21. Site Condition: ☐ Excellent (A) ☒ Good (B) ☐ Fair (C) ☐ Poor (D)

22. Impact Agent(s): High waters may impact Features 1 and 2. The talus slope will continue to erode. The faint trail that breaks off from the main trail goes right through some features.

23. National Register Status: ☒ Significant (C) ☐ Non-Significant (D) ☐ Unevaluated (USFS only) (Z)
Justify:

The roasting pit is intact and associated charcoal and ceramics are present.

24. Photos: BW

25. Recorded By Crew:

26. Survey Organization: GRCA/HUA

28. Survey Date: 03/13/92

27. Crew Chief/Crew Members: L. Leap, J. Huffman

SALT CANYON

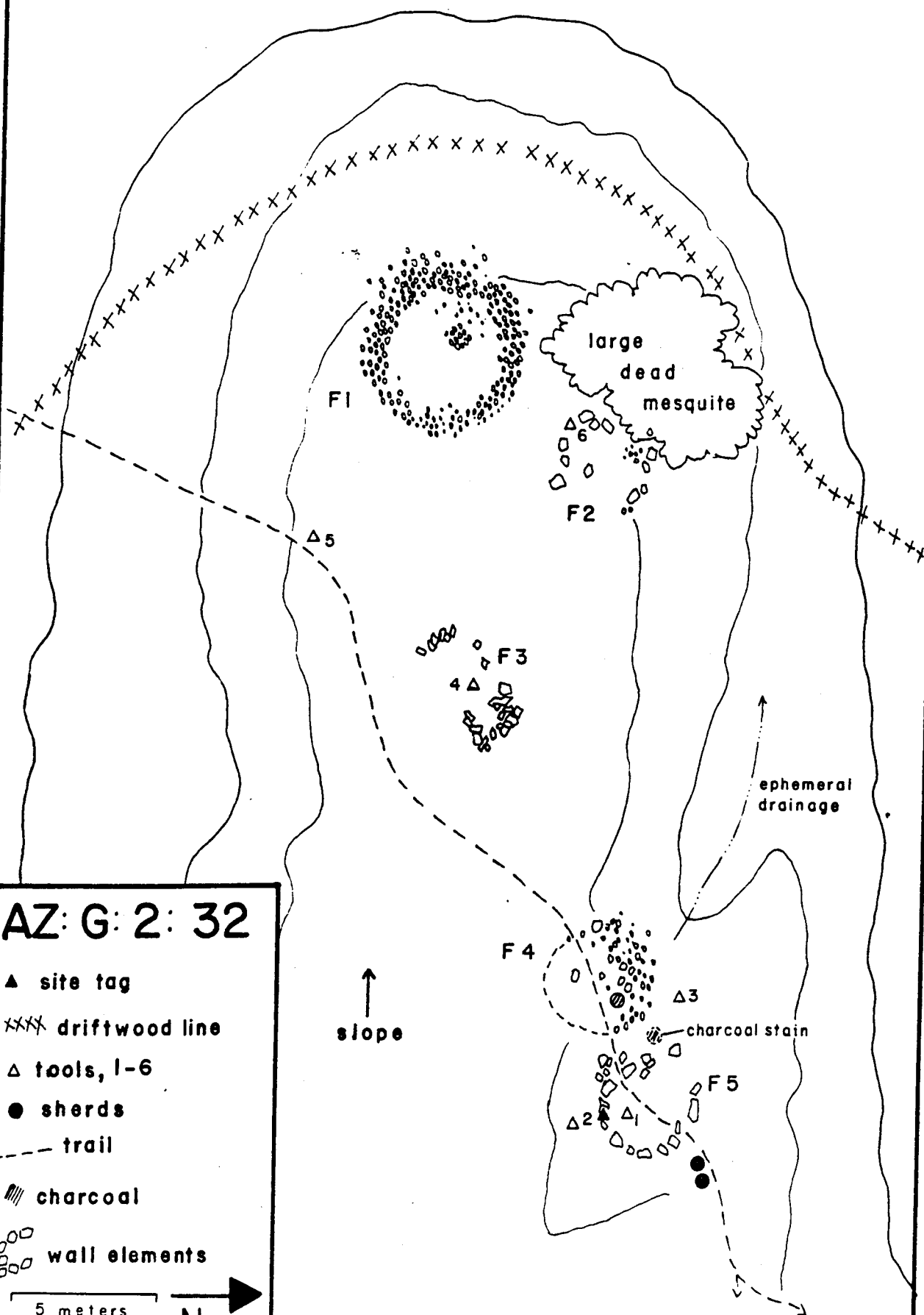
AZ: G: 2: 32

- ▲ site tag
- xxxx driftwood line
- △ tools, 1-6
- sherds
- - - trail
- /// charcoal
- ooo wall elements

5 meters 

J. Huffman 3/15/92

ca. 15m. to main trail



IMACS SITE FORM

Part A - Administrative Data

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

1. Site No. AZ: G:02:107

2. Agency No.: HUAL

3. Temp. No.: New GCRCS site

4. Reach: 12

County: Mohave

5. Project: GCRCS

6. Session No:

7. Site Name:

8. Class: ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Paleontologic ☐ Ethnographic

9. Site Type: (3) Ephemeral structure; Open site w/ ephemeral struc

10. Elevation (feet): 1240

11. UTM Grid: Zone 12 259190 m E 3971660 m N

12. 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of Section T. R.

13. Curated At:

14. Map Reference (7.5 min.): Spencer Canyon 1967

15. Aerial Photo (GCES River Corridor, 1989 Series): H-3000 105-15

16. Location and Access:

River mile 248.9 (LB). At the mouth of Lost Creek Canyon on top of bench of remnant basalt. Eight to ten meters above full pool level.

17. Distance from River (meters):

18. River Mile: 248.9

19. Right bank/Left bank: L

20. Site Description:

This site consists of a level, cleared area adjacent to a large, slumped, quartzite boulder, which in turn is situated on a remnant basalt bench. The roughly circular clearing measures ca. 5 x 3 m, defined on the perimeter by a rock outline from rocks cleared from within. No artifacts were associated, except possibly a small, quartzite, polishing stone (small water worn pebbles occur naturally at the site). The site was probably used as a transient camp.

21. Site Condition: ☐ Excellent (A) ☒ Good (B) ☐ Fair (C) ☐ Poor (D)

22. Impact Agent(s): Site surface is relatively level and stable. No drainages or trails through site. Lake water back up the side canyon below the site, but is not an impact.

23. National Register Status: ☒ Significant (C) ☐ Non-Significant (D) ☐ Unevaluated (USFS only) (Z)
Justify:

The site contributes information about the use of the lower side canyon areas.

24. Photos: BW

25. Recorded By Crew:

26. Survey Organization: GRCA/HUA

28. Survey Date: 03/12/92

27. Crew Chief/Crew Members: P. Bungart, S. Brown, R. Susanyatame

IMACS SITE FORM

Part A - Administrative Data

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

1. Site No. AZ: G:02:108

2. Agency No.: HUAL

3. Temp. No.: New GCRCS site

4. Reach: 12

County: Mohave

5. Project: GCRCS

6. Session No:

7. Site Name:

8. Class: ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Paleontologic ☐ Ethnographic

9. Site Type: (19) Trail; Historic platform trail with trash

10. Elevation (feet): 1280

11. UTM Grid: Zone 12 267510 m E 3967590 m N

12. 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of Section T. R.

13. Curated At:

14. Map Reference (7.5 min.): Separation Canyon 1967

15. Aerial Photo (GCES River Corridor, 1989 Series): H-3000 103-5

16. Location and Access:

River mile 239.9 (RB). This site is 1/8 mile downstream from Separation Canyon. Site is on a steep granite talus slope with a rocky outcrop, opposite a sheer granite cliff. Site is 30 m from river and 35 ft. above the river.

17. Distance from River (meters): 030.0

18. River Mile: 239.9

19. Right bank/Left bank: R

20. Site Description:

This is the lowest-known site along the river relating to the Bridge Canyon Dam testing in the 1940-50s. There are built up platforms with connecting trails extending from one end to the other of the site. The platforms may have been used for surveying or engineering purposes. Associated with the trail are various historic artifacts such as lumber, glass jars (intact), a grappling hook, tool parts, tobacco and other cans, wire and cable, bolts, etc. About midway down the trail is a concentration of historic artifacts on a small ridge outcrop.

21. Site Condition: ☐ Excellent (A) ☒ Good (B) ☐ Fair (C) ☐ Poor (D)

22. Impact Agent(s): Slope erosion: steep gullies and runoff eroding trail, parts of retaining wall falling downslope. No obvious human impacts.

23. National Register Status: ☒ Significant (C) ☐ Non-Significant (D) ☐ Unevaluated (USFS only) (Z)
Justify:

Probably related to Bridge Canyon Dam testing. May date to 1940-50s. Good network of platforms and trails using local materials. Unique location on granite slope close to river. Numerous artifacts relating to testing activities.

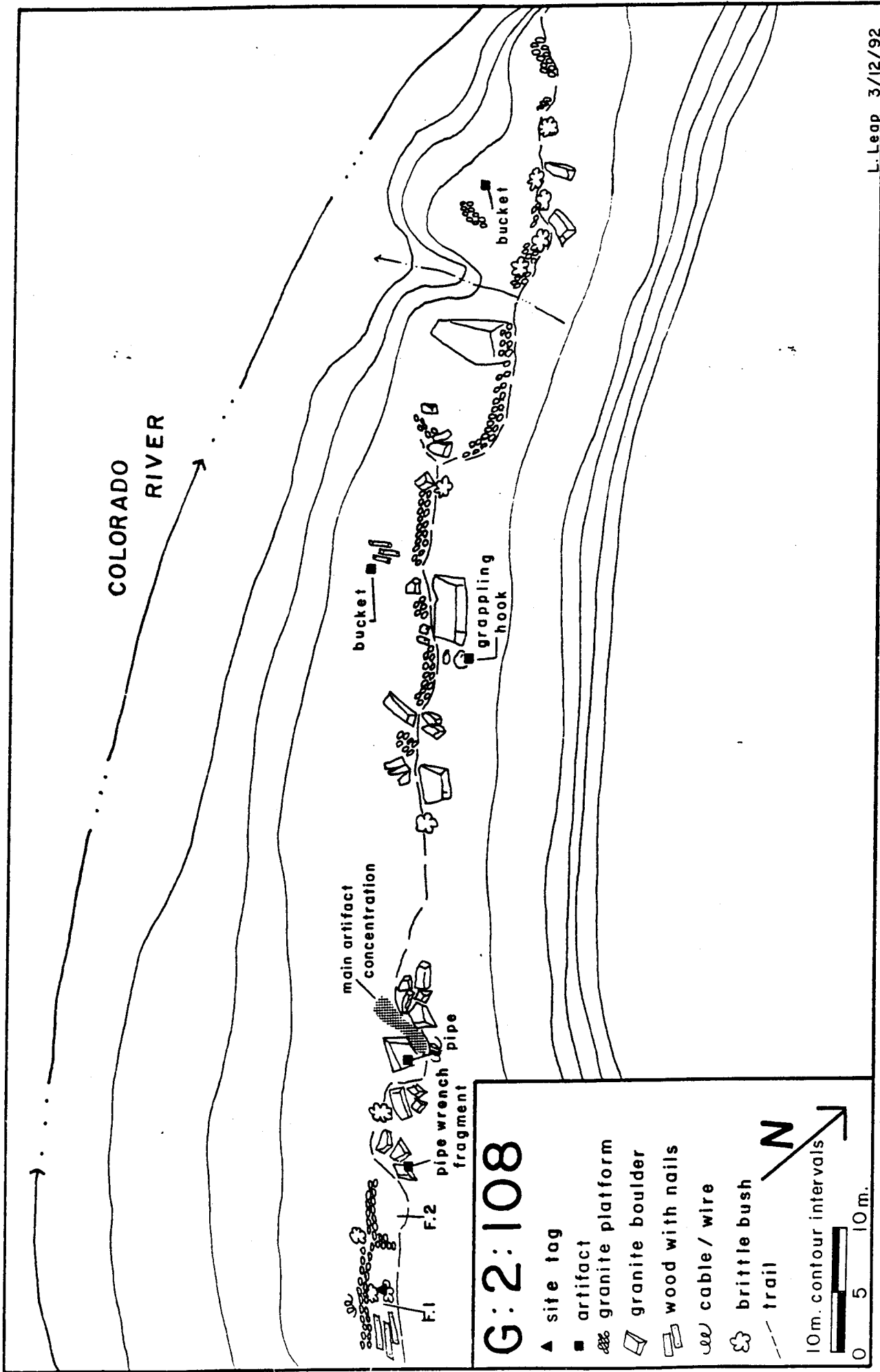
24. Photos: BW

25. Recorded By Crew:

26. Survey Organization: GRCA/HUA

28. Survey Date: 03/12/92

27. Crew Chief/Crew Members: J. Huffman, L. Jackson, L. Leap,



DT: March 28, 1995
TO: RIVERTRIP PARTICIPANTS
FR: Loretta Jackson, P. I., Hualapai Cultural Resources
RE: Hualapai/Southern Paiute Cultural Research Trip - April 10 to 17th, 1995
Helicopter Flight on April 10, 1995

The following participants are scheduled to start their rivertrip from National Canyon:

1. Loretta Jackson - P.I.	155lbs
2. Cheryle Beecher - Staff	180
3. Wilfred Imus Jr. - Staff	180
4. Arthur Phillips III - Botanist	190
5. Phyllis Hogan - Ethnobotanist	165
6. Lucille Watahomigie - consultant	160
7. Leonard Majenty - consultant	180
8. Lavan Martineau - consultant	200
9. Emmett Bender - consultant	172

There will be an exchange of consultants on April 15, 1995 at Diamond Creek/Colorado River, River Mile 225 (OUT means leaving the trip and ON means boarding onto the trip) :

1. Lucille Watahomigie - OUT	1. Betty Wescogame - ON
2. Leonard Majenty - OUT	2. Mazzie Powskey - ON
3. Emmett Bender - OUT	3. Christine Cooney - ON
4. Phyllis Hogan - OUT	4. Laurabelle Imus - ON
5. Lavan Martineau - OUT	5. Monza Honga - ON

We will be arriving at Pierce Ferry on April 17, 1995.

We anticipate starting from the Limestone Airport on April 10, 1995 which is 3 miles north and east of the Peach Springs Village on the Hualapai Indian Reservation. Transportation of the above personnel will include their gear - clothes & sleeping bags. Please call myself or Cheryle Beecher if you have any questions or concerns at (520) 769-2254/2255 & 769-2223.
Thank you.

GCES Monitoring Report of Hualapai Sites

February 27 to March 07, 1995

by

Wilfred Imus, Jr.

There were two new "finds", a possible **moccasin** and a **spear point**. The moccasin was found around river mile 152 - 154. It was recorded and sketched. It was a find that was previously undiscovered. Secondly, the spear point was found at river mile 170 and was recorded and sketched. On one archaeological site where we surveyed, a ram's horn was placed inside the overhang and placed in the shelf covered with rocks. The horn was mistakenly charted as a piece of wood. However, the correction was made. The site would probably be considered a shrine. The roasting pits we monitored have low impact with exceptions such as B:11:282 where there are animal trail impacts. There are some human impacts on some sites, especially at the Hualapai petroglyph site at river mile 222.

There were volunteers from the Park whom I was introduced to, these volunteers were the VIP on this particular monitoring trip. At times during the monitoring there were four to six people "milling about" (at sites) and being loud. From my point of view, I did have a problem with the amount of site interest shown by the volunteers - not too many Native Americans would be so open in this fashion, especially if that were their own land. Spirituality plays an important role from my perspective. I did bring forth these issues to Lisa Leap (Trip Leader) toward the end of the trip, but nothing really changed. This subject is sensitive since the whole crew are being respectable and polite as they know how.

Recommendations are as follows:

- Train more Hualapai personnel as monitors or volunteers.
- Itineraries that list Park Personnel should omit the term VIP from Monitoring Trips.
- Patrol sensitive areas such as Granite Park due to frequent hikers & campers until such time that the GRCA Park and Hualapai Tribe can implement their rehabilitation plan.

The Great Spirit created Man and Woman in his own image. In doing so, both were created as equals. Both depending on each other in order to survive. Great respect was shown for each other; in doing so, happiness and contentment was achieved then, as it should be now.

The connecting of the Hair makes them one person; for happiness or contentment cannot be achieved without each other.

The Canyons are represented by the purples in the middle ground, where the people were created. These canyons are Sacred, and should be so treated at all times.

The Reservation is pictured to represent the land that is ours, treat it well.



The Reservation is our heritage and the heritage of our children yet unborn. Be good to our land and it will continue to be good to us.

The Sun is the symbol of life, without it nothing is possible - plants don't grow - there will be no life - nothing. The Sun also represents the dawn of the Hualapai people. Through hard work, determination and education, everything is possible and we are assured bigger and brighter days ahead.

The Tracks in the middle represent the coyote and other animals which were here before us.

The Green around the symbol are pine trees, representing our name Hualapai - PEOPLE OF THE TALL PINES -

HUALAPAI NATION OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

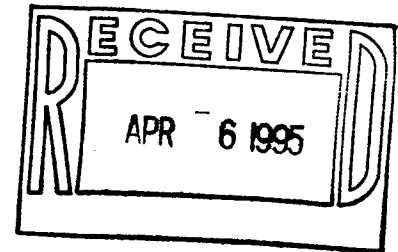
Delbert Havatone
Chairman

P.O. Box 179 • Peach Springs, Arizona 86434 • (602) 769-2216

Louise Benson
Vice Chairperson

April 5, 1995

Mr. Dave Wegner
Bureau of Reclamation
Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
P.O. Box 22459
Flagstaff, AZ. 86002-2459



Dear Mr. Dave Wegner:

Enclosed are the first two quarterly reports for the fiscal year 1995. We apologize for the delay, however we are doing our best to adjust to changes that have been made in our organization. Thank you for your patience. If you have any questions or concerns, please notify our Director, Monza Honga or myself at (520) 769-2254/2255 or 2223.

Sincerely,

Loretta Jackson, Manager
Office of Cultural Resources

cc: Monza Honga, Director
Office of Cultural Resources

Clay Bravo, Acting Director
Natural Resources Department